The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,814 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
M BENGAL	4510	800	W. B. Andrews	15th Oct.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	700	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L AVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Lambert	19th ,,
— SIAM	3011	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2864	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
MOOLTAN	3112	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	3003	700	R. G. Steed	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	14th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent

Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	5,000	G. C. Boothby	23rd Nov. 86.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	1st March 87.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	26th May 87.

Passengers can now be booked by the above well-known and favourite Steamer for any of the above voyages. Two and four berth cabins on deck, punkah, refrigerating room, &c., &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron steam-ships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows :—

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CANTERBURY ..... 13th November.
CITY OF CARTHAGE ..... 11th December.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 11th January.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two Bath Cabins, Bath, Punkhas and every Comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. 1886.

s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	180	Capt. J. Harris	14th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	180	Capt. J. Laird	28th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,508	481	Capt. W. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	180	Capt. J. Donaldson	11th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	180	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	180	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA 3,110 180 Capt. W. S. Young 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.

(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

4 } per cent per annum subject to 5½ } per cent per annum subject to 6 } per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 18th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILK, and LAURENCE'S CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

THIS agreeable combination is typified in the
NEW GLASS TABLE FILTERS,
Which remove every species of impurity from water, and the Filtering medium of which can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass ..... Rs. 5-0
In Handsome Flowered Glass ... 7-0

PROCURABLE ONLY AT
KEMP Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.
FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,
and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application,

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 28; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

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We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of their high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

in extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 34 8 Cash,	Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	,, 37 8 ,,	,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &C.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

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STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED. ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.

SELF-OPENING AND CLOSING SILK UMBRELLAS,

"THE VAUCASON,"

PRICE RS. 14.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Lean on the Umbrella as you would do on a Walking Stick. This compresses the motive spring and makes it ready to act; it is called "Loading the Umbrella," and is necessary for self-opening.

To open it, press on the spring close to the ribs.

To close it, press on the spring opposite the opening.

N.B.—All this is done with one hand. Liberal Discount to Trade.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIZES.

	Rs. a.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10 0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in.	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in.	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in.	3 0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 4
0 in. do. do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers	6 8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7 0
Constricted Stem Registering	4 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and oherefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 150, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4. One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL will be held in the G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL, On OCTOBER 22nd 9 p.m., under the patronage of LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E., AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission in Uniform Rs. 5. in Mufti Rs. 7. To admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Inclusive of Refreshments.

J. HARTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN JONES'

GOLD KEYLESS LEVER, Three-quarter Plate, Six Holes Jewelled, Gold Dome, Sunk Seconds, Hardened Tempered Spring, Best Quality Open Case WATCHES.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE, CHUB'S BOX AND LOCK MART. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mared 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15 2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE, (UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT), NORMAN & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, as under: QUARTERLY at 3-30 p.m., ADJOURNED SPECIAL, GENERAL, at 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m., respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council. Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th October 1886.

THE undersigned are OPEN TO ENGAGE the SERVICES of a Reliable and Trustworthy Gentleman, practically acquainted with the Paper Trade, to represent them on a commission, in Bombay, and, 1st, secure Orders for Paper, and Stationery, and obtain particulars of any article in Paper or Stationery, which J. S. & S. might buy for sale in Europe or elsewhere. Applications to be made to JAMES SPICER and SONS. Paper warehouse, 60, Upper Thames street, London, England.

TO BE LET—A RESIDENCE in Rampart Row above the Offices of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET,—A BUNGALOW on The Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by E. B. Carroll, Esq. For particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET with immediate possession up to 15th December next, a RESIDENCE in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 40 per month. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMSON AND TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Medow-Street, Bombay.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE," MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW, "AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE." Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG, Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia. Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE, FRESH AND FRAGRANT. As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH GIGARS in perfect bouquet and condition.

UPMANN, Reg. Especial	Per box of	50,	Rs. 24
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	do.	100,	„ 48
MANUEL GARCIA, Mon Plaisir.	do.	25,	„ 8
FLOR DE RIVERO, Reina Fina..	do.	100,	„ 30
EL MUNDO ES POCO, extra ...	do.	25,	„ 8
LA OLIVA, Reg. Principe	do.	100,	„ 25
FLOR DE HABANA, Reg. Reina	do.	50,	„ 10
EL VERANO, Princess	do.	50,	„ 8
INDUSTRIA	do.	100,	„ 15
Do.	do.	50,	„ 8
OPERAS	do.	100,	„ 12
FLORIDA	do.	100,	„ 8
LA IRIS	do.	50,	„ 3

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS. (The only original) SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED. MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA.	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 0
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES, With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c. *Complete and easy reference.* Size 3 inches by 4½ inches. Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Cloth Limp Cover.* Price, Annas 4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ld. NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 6th September, 1886, it resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st November 1886, at the registered office of the Company. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent., per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.

LANG MOIR & Co. Secretaries and Treasurers. 69, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulevansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are only those that are manufactured and made by the Singer Manufacturing Co; (formerly I. M. Singer & Co.). They can be had for cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET—The spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

COMPETENT COMPOUNDER WANTED, for Secunderabad. One used to Chemist's business, and who has been for sometime with Messrs. Kemp or Treacher. Apply personally to Messrs. KEMP & Co.

NEW TOYS, at Cheap Prices, to suit all Classes. Nice Assortment of Dressed Dolls. Cricket Sets from Rs. 2-2.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

WANTED, a Light DOG-CART, suitable for a 14-2½ horse. Must be in good condition. Address, stating terms, LIVERPOOL, *Bombay Gazette* office.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New. Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Pair of HORSES. Arabs preferred. Must be Handsome and Fast. Please address "P. D. D." care of this paper.

WANTED by an English Lady to join another in the MANAGEMENT of an Hotel or First-Class Boarding House. Address "Patience," *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED by an English Lady an ENGAGEMENT as Assistant Teacher in a School, or as Governess to Young Children, or would take Charge of Children going Home. Address, "Nuevo," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED—An Experienced and Practical SURVEYOR and ARCHITECT to Superintend the erection of a Cotton Mill. He will be required to Devote his Whole Time on the works. Salary liberal. Apply with copies of testimonials to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—A FAST-SAILING LATEEN-RIGGED YACHT with a Comfortable Cabin and Suitable Fittings; burthen 15 tons. Suitable for Racing owing to its great sailing powers. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, Money Exchange, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS in Apollo Street opposite the old Secretariat. Yearly rent of which is Rs. 25,000. Price Rs. 4,50,000. Solicitors, Merchants and Others can propose their Terms to Procure Purchaser. For further particulars, apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody & Co., Limited, Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineer, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 28, Apollo Street, Fort or Parell Works.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

IF you want a good FIT and of good material, you must only go to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET—The TOP FLOOR in Bellasis Road opposite Kemp & Co. Rent Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "M", care of this paper.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

A C. E of considerable experience in Railway and other works in India and elsewhere, seeks an engagement. Address "LEVEL," *Bombay Gas* the Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Scandard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription. Rs. 10 per year.

TOYS.—A fresh batch of most novel TOYS, rare specimens, and a lot of new useful articles just unpacked. Worth having a look at, at least. Very cheap, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE PARA FOR SALE, One Thurston maker Billiard Table, complete, in good order, at Bhendi Bazar Billiard Rooms. For particulars apply to Jamshedji Rustomji, No. 6, Circle Nurbudda Mills Company.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing Blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped. H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, R.d., White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MACKINNON & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are NOW OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Station House are TO LET for the cold season. Rent Rs. 3 0 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marck and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LEMON SQUASH, the New drink for the Hot-weather, to be had at PEARCE'S, Apollo Street.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company with be held at the Company's Mill Premises, Sewri Bauq, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October 1886, at 2 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 12th October 1886, to Tuesday, the 19th October 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents. The Morarjee Gocouldass S. & W. Co. Ld. Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 5th October 1886.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION. BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I. *With coloured and other illustrations.* IN TWO VOLUMES. PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON, *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sitharam,

Ex s.s. Buldana and Tiverton,

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla.

Ex s. s. Tiverton.

200 superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of provisions and dead stock.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome marble and China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mr. Baboojee Hormusjee Mody.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR OR PARELL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Moosabhoy Farzoollabhoy and Adamally Farzoollabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdoolally Noorsedeen Master (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of May 1886.

All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the eastern side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, formerly under No. 118, and now under new Street Nos. 379, 381, and Ward No. 2,162, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701, and new Survey No. 3,664, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the north by the house of Heptoola Shaik Adam Chithudia, and partly by the house of Rhamanjee Khanbhoy, and on the south by the property of Syed Emadooddeen Refaee Saheb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA AND IN OOMERKHADY PAKHADY NEW ROAD IN BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, surviving executor of the will of Francis De Silva, deceased, and with the permission of the Court, obtained by the said Mr. J. D. Gonsalves on the 2nd day of August 1886, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned landed properties:—

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased, in all that piece of ground at Bandora, in the talooka and sub-division of Salsette, in the Tanna district, together with the two-storied house, cookroom, buildings and erections standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage leading to Bandra Bazar, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under No. 219, and bounded on the east by the property of Doming Gomes, on the west by that of Bastiao Lorence Patel, on the north by the said public road, and on the south by the property of the said Bastiao Lorence Patel, and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of Francis DeSilva, deceased, to and in all that piece and parcel of fazandari ground, with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in the two rows of the already new road, outside the Fort of Oomerkhady Pakhadi, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 53, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Harren, on the west by the house of Mr. Stephens, on the north by a public road called Oomerkhady Road, and on the south by a public drain, and which said property was in the occupation of the said Francis DeSilva, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the surviving executor, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of Locomotive, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, wagons, wagon wheels and axles, steel tramway rails, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Messrs. George Gahagan and Co. to sell by Public Auction for Messrs. T. Nowell and Co. at Mazagon, Darookhana, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. at 2 p.m., the undermentioned machinery, plant and tools, unless previously disposed of by private contract:

1 four-wheeled coupled locomotive tank engine of 5' 6" gauge with spare parts.
1 complete 12-horse power portable engine, double cylinder by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.
1 complete 10-horse power portable engine, double cylinder, with all the latest improvements by Marsden, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.
1 complete 20" by 9" Barton's patent knapping mollin stone breaker fitted with flange wheels for running on 5' 6" gauge railway.
1 complete 20" by 10" patent improved "Blake Marsden" stone crusher mounted on W. I. wheels for travelling on roads, with spare flange wheels, axles, and fittings for running on 5' 6" gauge railway.
47 pairs W. I. wagon wheels and axles. 5' 6" gauge.
16 pairs W. I. small wheels, 5' 6" gauge.
32 pairs C. I. and steel wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6" gauge.
8 W. I. special girder trolly wheels with phosphor bronze bushings.
8 pairs W. I. wheels and axles 5' 6" gauge.
24 pairs small wagon " 3' 3" „
105 pairs " " 2' 8" „
22 light street tramway rails, 20 lbs to the lineal yard in lengths varying from 13' 6" to 18 feet, 115 yards.
673 light steel tramway rails 22lbs to the lineal yard in lengths varying from 12' 6" to 21 feet 3,793 yards.
15 lights steel tramway rails, 42lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 11' 9" to 21' 9"; 86 yards.
20 Wooden wagons with wheels complete for 3' 33" gauge road.

Also mortar mill, new augers, assorted sizes, galvanized iron hooks, bolts, screens and washers, pickaxes, hammersmith's vices, rail-lifters, ratchet braces, taps and dies, pedestals, spanners, hydraulic jim crow blocks, iron, &c.

For further particulars and inspection of the plant, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Mody Bay.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MAHARANEE ROLLER FLOUR MILL AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady Back Road,

The Machinery of the Maharanee Roller Flour Mill consisting of:—

2 roller mills, 2 pairs of stone mills, 2 high-class centrifugal shifting machines, 4 elevators, 2 conveyors, 1 wheat-cleaning machine "success," 1 stone excoriating machine, 1 exhaust, 1 ventilator, and one length of shafting with 14 pulleys.

The above machinery is in very good condition, having been very little used, and is a complete self-acting plant for a flour mill on small scale, and will make a handsome return, if properly worked. The purchaser will have the option to take on lease the building in which the above machinery is erected.

On view at Khetwady Back Road, 2nd Lane.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Shaik Memon Street, opposite Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next, the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dewalcebai, widow of Jethabhoy Kho shaldas.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurem nt 220 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 886, and bounded on the east by the property now or late of Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, on the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property now or late of Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the south by the property now or late of Hurrishunker Madhavrao and Damoder Madhavrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of ill health.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER and Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLOMON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments and vases, best plated-ware, handsome porcelain ware and glassware, choice garden plants, &c., &c. The property of J. OLIVER, Esq., and C. TREVOR, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at No ( ) Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

Catalogues will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

POLO PONIES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Bombay Gymkhana, Fort, at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 16th October, 1886.

1—Bay country bred pony "Flora," 13-1½ aged, very fast, winners of many races.
2—Chesnut country bred pony "Dacoit," 13-1½, 5 years.
3—Cream country bred pony "Chocolate Cream," 13-1½, 5 years, very powerful.
4—Grey Arab pony "Shamrock," aged, about 13-1, very powerful.
5—Grey country bred pony "Tinker," 13-1, 4 years.

All the above are very good polo ponies and very fast, are bel eved sound.

No. 1 and 2 are very good and fast in harness and go either as leader or wheeler in tandem. All except No. 5, are known to be excellent fencers.

The ponies can be seen any day before Saturday, on application to Captain Hamilton, A. D. C. Secretariat.

N.B.—Also any other ponies which may be offered for sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 156, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome full-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Rimbault oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong convertible victoria in good order, a handsome strong fast-trotting grey Arab horse, set of brass mounted English single harness, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. M. SIMPSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods etc.

1 harmonium, by Samuel Harrett and Son.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, with bay Arab horse, and set of brass mounted harness.
1 handsome strong office coach small size, with chesnut, Arab horse and harness.
1 second hand strong tonga, in good order.
1 set of tonga harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage, in good order.
1 handsome chesnut Arab galloway, 5 years old, good hack and trapper and hunted last season with the "Bombay Hounds."
1 strong bicycles.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 15 hands, goes in single harness, formerly bought by the owner, for Rs. 1,050 will be sold without reserve.
1 strong second-hand victoria, with removable coach-box.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th October 1886.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 29, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, 1886, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:

1st. To elect a member of Committee, and to confirm the appointment of another member.
2nd. To elect auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,

P. PEARSON, Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd October 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person having any claim against PESTONJEE NESSERWANJEE CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at House No —Dhobi-lane, is hereby required within 30 days from the date hereof to send in his claim to the undersigned Solicitors, and to produce for inspection by the undersigned within the aforesaid time, all Documents or Decrees upon which any such claim is based.

NOTICE is further given that on the 21st day of October 1886, the said Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Captain will assume the name of BYRAMSHAW RUTTONJEE CAPTAIN, and will thenceforth sign by that name all vouchers, accounts and documents necessary to be signed by him, and any alleged claims against him under documents signed by any other name will be repudiated.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH FREKE & NICHOLSON, Solicitors, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1887.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next, Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 1887. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 cases).

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY, Acting Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon (Local Time) on 10th November 1886, for the Landing at the Company's Stores, Machinery, Materials, Fuel, &c., at the Gun Carriage Basin in Bombay, also for loading, unloading and stacking the same on the Company's bunder, including Shunting and Marshalling for next, the undermentioned tenders may be submitted for periods of one, three, or five years running from 1st January 1887.

2. Copy of the form and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 18th October 1886, upon payment of one rupee.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 will be required with each tender (or set of alternative tenders) and a deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon on FRIDAY, 29th October, for the supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1887,

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor oils.
Cocoanut oil, first quality, for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and sample inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of rupees two (2) for each Schedule.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. CORKE, Bombay, 23rd September, 1886. Engineer's Storekeeper.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co., 25, Castle street, Liverpool, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 1 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Kite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE,		
Goldsack, extra	„ 44 0	„

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-20 p.m.
Polo Tournament, A.D.C.'s, Poona, *vs.* Bombay, 4-15 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Rohilla (s), from London. Yesterday :—Thisbe (s), Hongkong ; Empress of India (s), Jeddah via Kurrachee ; Peveril (s), Liverpool ; and Knight of St. George (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Malacca (s), for Zanzibar ; Rozario (s), Mauritius ; and Abana (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rohilla entered the dock yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Aleema Biccur, a Mahomedan woman living at Cazee Mohla, was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, by her mother and husband, in an unconscious state, suffering from the effects of opium, alleged to have been voluntarily administered. She is at present in a critical condition.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment, N.I., at the Apollo Bunder, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille	Methusalem	Strauss.
Polonaise	L. Africaine	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Greeting on English Airs	Strauss.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel
Galop	Fantasia	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Veejpal Veeda, a Hindoo of the Bania caste, about 65 years of age, was accidentally knocked down by a tram car on the Carnac Road on Monday evening. He sustained a fracture to the shoulder blade, and two fingers of the right hand were severely injured. On being removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the two fingers were amputated.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Hajee Ismail Noor Mahomed, living at Kolsa Mohla, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket, on Monday, a currency note for Rs. 100, and three for Rs. 5 each, somewhere between the Arthur Crawford Markets and Marwaree Bazar Street.—A peon in the service of Messrs. Vutcino and Co., photographers, named Gunnoo Vishram, also reported on Monday having dropped a currency note for Rs. 20, somewhere between Church Gate Street and Messrs. King, King and Co.'s office.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Sonoo Arjoon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three bulbs of caladiums, valued Rs. 6, from the Victoria Gardens. On Monday evening the accused was observed loitering about the Gardens. Being a suspicious-looking character he was arrested, when the accused threw the bulbs away from his pocket. He was then handed over to the police Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Abasee Allim, a Mahomedan child, aged 3 years, living with his parents on the third storey of a house at Kassai Wada, while seated in the latrine on that story of the house, slipped through, and was taken out on the ground floor, by breaking down the wall. The child sustained a fracture to the skull, and had lacerated wounds between the eyes. The child was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state and bleeding, and is at present in a critical state.

THE WIFE MURDER.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Tance, a girl aged 11 years, the wife of Krishna Rowjee, a stone-mason living in a chawl at Parel. The facts of the case have already been reported. The evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was taken. He was of opinion that the cause of death was due to fracture of the skull, and that a violent blow on the head with a piece of firewood would produce the fracture. The jury thereupon returned the following unanimous verdict :—That the death of Tance was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a blow on the head with a piece of wood, inflicted on her by Krishna Rowjee, under such circumstances that the act of Krishna Rowjee was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

A CASE OF STABBING.—A European named Prettijohn was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with voluntarily causing hurt to Tookaram Mahadeo with a clasp knife, on Monday night, at Mazagon. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, Tookaram Mahadeo, and another named Hurry Luximon, were returning home from Dongree at about 11 o'clock on Monday night, and while passing through Old Gunpowder Road, they met a Hindoo of the Mahar caste coming running towards them, stating that a European was creating a row in the street. Soon after they had passed a short distance, the accused came rushing up to them, and made a cut at Tookaram's chest with a clasp knife, and inflicted four wounds on him, two above the ear, one on the chin, and the fourth above the forehead. Prettijohn was arrested by Constable Nelmes, in a chawl at Mazagon, and Tookaram was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to the 19th instant.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—A capital concert was given in the Seamen's Institute on Saturday evening to an overflowing audience. The performers were members of the crew of the P. and O. s.s. Bengal, and the programme was a very complete one indeed, comprising many good songs, with conundrums, dances, &c., and it concluded with the farce "Black Justice." Mr. Creed made a capital "Bones," and Mr. Knight a good "tambourine." Mr. Derril, who is noted as a banjoist, gave the audience two or three good specimens of his skill, and it was evident that his efforts were appreciated. The audience during the performance seemed as if they were really enjoying it, and at the close, three cheers was called for the s.s. Bengal and heartily responded to. It is to be hoped that the crews of other ships, now the ball has been started, will keep it rolling, and follow in the footsteps of their brothers on the Bengal. The arrangements were under the direction of Mr. F. Punnett, who is acting for the chaplain, Mr. Ellison, during his absence from Bombay. The stage and the interior had been tastefully decorated with flags, and the manager and his confreres deserve credit for the able way in which everything was carried out.

CONCERT AT INDORE.—A correspondent writes :—"A very successful concert was given at the Opium Godown here on the evening of the 4th. For a station of such small dimensions to possess a Glee Club of twenty voices is no small matter of pride ; and to be able to furnish that Club with a large and appreciative audience is still further subject for congratulation. The large hall of the godown, placed at the disposal of the Club through the kindness of Mr. Davis, 2nd Assistant to the Resident, was well filled with Indore residents, and several visitors from Mhow—one indeed, a musical enthusiast, came all the way from Sirdarpur. The glees were very effective, and reflected great credit on the conductor, the Rev. W. H. Brennan, for in glee singing, it is not so much the individual voices as the controlling power which is all important. There was also a piano duet, which was a treat for musical ears, Mrs. Ham being a finised pianiste. The vocal duet of the *Murmuring Sea* was enthusiastically encored, as were also the piano and violin duets, *All's well* and *Dame Durden*. The last-named was a triumph of comic art. The piano accompaniments were played by Miss Porter, who performed her part with remarkable skill and feeling. The proceeds are to be devoted to the beautifying of the church."

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Port Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Gunnoo Pandoo before Mr. Webb, with the theft of two tolas of gold and Rs. 20 in cash, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 115, the property of Mahadeo. It appeared the accused broke open a box belonging to the complainant, and abstracted a small box therefrom, containing the gold and cash. On the road he was stopped by a policeman and asked about the box. The thief, to show that he was the rightful owner of the box, took the policeman to the room where he committed the theft, and showed him the property there, swearing it was his. On this the sepoy and the European constable to whom he was taken allowed him to go. However, soon after leaving the police station, the complainant appeared and reported the theft of the box. On his description of the article and the accused, whom he suspected, the latter was re-arrested. On pleading guilty, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Gaol.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Altmore, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A DISGRACEFUL CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton dismissed the case in which Sher Mahomed Haji Abdoola, a wealthy butcher, charged Fakeer Mahomed Joosuf and three others with having committed mischief by tearing pages out of two commercial books belonging to him. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defence. The prosecution alleged that the accused, who were examining the books in the complainant's attorneys' office, tore out the leaves when they were alone. Their object in doing so was to damage the complainant, against whom their master had a suit in the High Court. In dismissing the case, his Worship remarked that the complaint appeared to be false, and he was afraid the complainant had stooped to suborn witnesses in support of his case. It was a disgraceful case, obviously intended to damage the accused in the civil case pending between them. His Worship awarded Rs. 50 to each of the accused as compensation.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

THE HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE.

BHAGIRATHIBAI AND OTHERS *vs.* KHANUJIRAO BIN RAJARAM.

In continuation of the judgment given in yesterday's paper, Mr. Justice West proceeded to say :—As to Madras, the authority there of the Smriti Chandrika and the Madhaviya, which reject the fundamental notions of the Mitakshara as to women's rights, prevent any identity between its law and that of Bombay. If it could be shown that the customary law in this instance rested on a palpable error, on a demonstrable misreading, for example, of the text of the accepted authority, then no doubt it might be said that the popular consciousness, which had accepted its conviction of the law from a corrupt text, would much more accede to the corrected rule. But in fact no such error or misconception has ever been pointed out with regard to the common acceptation of the Mitakshara as it bears on the estate of a daughter, and the succession to that estate after her death. In chap. 2, sec. 2 of that work, the daughter is declared heir to a man in default of his widow on account of her analogy to a son as insisted on by Brihaspati. But further, the unmarried daughter is given a preference over the married one. This cannot arise from any supposition of greater spiritual benefit to be derived from the former, as she may possibly not be married so as to produce a legitimate son at all. The truth is that the succession of daughters to their father having been admitted at a comparatively advanced stage in the development of the Hindoo law, their rights had to be supported by rather strained analogies and forced applications of texts. This the text of Gautama, the object of which was plainly to save daughters from destitution under a system which excluded them wholly from heirship to the paternal estate, by securing at least their mother's property for them, is laid hold of by Vijnanesvara to determine their relative rights of succession to their father. The analogy that he sets up implies both that the mother's estate, taken by the daughters, may be of a nature similar to that of the father, and that they take each estate with the same rights. Where Yajnavalkya, (2, 117) speaks of a "mother's property" generally, Vijnanesvara comments on it as *stridhan*. But as the daughters are thus made to succeed to the paternal estate after the analogy of sons, as yet with the same relations *inter se* as if they had taken the property from their mother, how is it reconcilable with such a system that they hold but mere life interests interpolated in the regular law of male succession? The Bengal lawyers escape from the difficulty by boldly declaring that *stridhan* is not *stridhan* when it has been once inherited, and thus cutting down the daughter's estate even in her mother's property to a life interest, but no one hitherto has pretended to find such a doctrine in the Mitakshara. On the contrary, in chap. 2, sec. 11, of the work, Vijnaneswara, after demonstrating according to his method that *stridhan* has not any technical sense, but includes property that a woman may acquire by any of the usual modes, as by partition or inheritance in the ways already described by him, proceeds to deal with the succession to such property. He recognises differences of succession according to the different kinds of marriage, and certain special rules for particular kinds of property ; but those latter exceptions really confirm the general rule for ordinary cases. Thus he says that the "sulka" or fee presented to a woman by her husband at her marriage is inherited by her brothers as an exception to the general rule of succession to her by her daughters and daughters' daughters. In para 30 again, he says that, when a betrothed damsel dies, her brothers are the first heirs to property inherited by her. This property therefore is included by Vijnanesvara in *stridhan*, and on the maiden's death it does not revert to her grandfather's or her uncle's heirs as such. It goes to her own heirs specially designated by way of exception to the general rule which assumes that a woman has been married. In that case the heirs must generally be her children, and failing them, her husband (para 11 and 12) ; or if she was married by an inferior rite, her mother and her father in priority to more distant relatives. Such an order of succession is the natural accompaniment of the extended comprehension of *stridhan*. Other schools admit only for the specific kinds of property which they allow to be *stridhan*. Vijnanesvara, having enlarged the contents of *stridhan*, was forced in consistency to widen proportionately the operation of the general law applicable to it, and thus the rules for particular kinds of *stridhan* appear in the Mitakshara only as special exceptions. There are several such exceptions, but there is none to the effect that property inherited by a woman, or to be more specific, inherited by a daughter from her father, is to descend on her death to his heirs, or to any heirs but her own in the order indicated. Vijnanesvara's doctrine of female succession and its consequences, through often denied and combatted, seems never to have been understood in a sense different from what his text has suggested to the Bombay Shastrees by any native lawyer or scholar of any weight. The chief commentators, Visvisvara and Balambhatta, agree in this construction. So do Jumuta, Valuna, and Devamabhatta, though they controvert the doctrine. The Sarasvativilasa accepts it. Kamalakara in the Vivadatandava ranks inherited property amongst *stridhan* subject to its general rules. Nandapandita deduces an equally wide comprehension of *stridhan* from Vishnu, as Vijnaneswara from Yajnavalkya. Asparaska, in his great commentary on Yajnavalkya, written a couple of generations after the Mitakshara, attributes the same wide sense as his predecessor to the passage defining *stridhan*. It is manifest therefore that the meaning assigned to the Mitakshara by the Western school is not only reasonable in itself, but has been widely received, and that it is supported by the views of the same Smriti text, and a parallel one arrived at by independent writers of high authority. In Myana Bare's case, the judicial committee say that the "Mitakshara, in the second para of sec. 11 of chap. 2, includes property which she may have acquired by inheritance in the enumeration of woman's peculiar property." There is no oddity then, or isolation, in the view that a daughter, inheriting from her father, may take as complete an estate as if she were a son. If she does not take an estate as *stridhan*, the Mitakshara gives absolutely no rule for its descent on her death, but, as the judicial committee has pointed out, *stridhan* estate is given, and the devolution of this to her heirs is prescribed. Even in Bengal, Jagannatha recognises the daughter's absolute estate in property inherited from her father ; and he admits that some lawyers contend for the succession to such property of the daughter's own heirs. The completeness of a woman's estate in property taken by inheritance does not necessarily involve complete independence in dealing with it. The Mitakshara is careful to demonstrate that dependence is as consistent with full ownership in the case of a woman as of a child ; and it seems likely that Vijnavesvara looked to this dependence as a safe-guard for the enlarged estate which he assigned to women. The order of succession, which he prescribes or recognises, fits into the same system. The wife inherits a full ownership from her husband, but after her death, her heirs failing, her children have generally to be sought amongst her husband's kindred. This brings the estate back to the family from which it was temporarily taken, and sometimes gives to it what the widow inherits from her father. The Vyavahara Mayukha, agreeing with the Vriamitrodaya, allows to a widow a considerable freedom in disposing of the estate inherited from her husband for religious purposes ; but here again the exception may be held to confirm the rule. On daughters inheriting from their fathers, and on sisters inheriting from their brothers, Nilkantha has imposed no express restrictions, and the Bombay Shastrees have declined to invent them. Nilkantha, a Shastree of Benares, the great centre of Hindoo learning, was necessarily well acquainted with the law-writers of the Bengal school. His omission even to discuss Jumuta Valuna's doctrine as to the estate taken by females as heirs, marks sufficiently his intention of adhering to the teaching of the Mitakshara, which was his general guide, although in particular instances he departs from it for reasons usually stated by him. His statement of certain restrictions on the widow's power of disposal makes his omission of them in the case of a daughter signify that for her, he recognised no such restrictions. Now, although the subjection of a woman to restrictions in alienation is quite consistent with a full ownership in her, passing on her death to her heirs, yet an unfettered power of disposition is hardly consistent with the succession of another line of heirs. The woman could, and often would, defeat it by a transmission during her life. It was to be expected therefore that the Vyavahara Mayukha should make property inherited by a woman descend to her heirs, and he does so. The technical *stridhan* falling under special texts it disposes of as they direct the inherited *stridhan* ; not thus provided for, it gives, on the woman's death, to her sons and other heirs as if she had been a male. Such is the sense in which the Shastrees have generally understood the rule given by Nilkantha, and it is a perfectly reasonable one. The rule rests on the passage of Yajnavalkya, (2, 118,) which is the basis of the Mitakshara's rule for the distribution of a male's estate amongst his sons (Mit. 2, 3, 1,) and the Vyavahara Mayukha assigns the same rights to the sons or others (taking their place in the distribution of the mother's estate). In chap. 4, sec. 3, Nilkantha says that "heritage" includes the property received through the mother, and in sec. 3, that "sons includes grandsons and the rest." "sons and the rest" in chap. 4, sec. 10, para. 26, seems to have the similar sense of "sons, and those who failing sons take their place in relation to the deceased woman." Nilkantha here intends to mark his dissent from the Mitakshara's doctrine of daughters succeeding to their mother's share reserved in partition. This is the Shastrees' view, and as there is not the slightest indication in the Vyavahara Mayukha of an intention to adopt the Bengal doctrine of reversion, who shall pronounce the Shastrees in error? The jurists, "an actual part of the people in this order of thought represent the whole." Sav. Syst. chap. 14. As regards a widow, the matter is settled by authority, but Nilkantha distinguishes her case from that of the daughter by his special dissertation on it. A daughter takes like a son after her mother, and there is not a word to restrict her estate. How the Vyavahara Mayukha was understood by the most eminent Shastrees appears from the case of Doe *vs.* Ganput. There it is declared that even a widow may make a gift of the property inherited from her husband to her daughter's son. Sir Erskine Perry says that the succession of that man's sons may be rested on his descent, which does not seem correct unless the descent be traced from the widow herself, but no great weight can be attached to this part of the judgment. It must be sustained on the opinion of the Shastrees. From the review already taken, it is clear there was abundant authority for the opinion given as to the estate taken by a daughter succeeding her father by the Poona Shastrees as those in Bombay when consulted by Sir M. Sausse, C.J., in Devkuverbai's case. "The answer was that daughters so obtaining property could alienate it at their will and pleasure." Both groups of Shastrees referred to the Mayukha as an authority, thus recognising the position assigned to it by Colebrooke amongst the Marathas. In Venayak Anandrao *vs.* Luximbai, 1 B.H.C.R., 118, the absolute estate assigned to the daughter in Devkuverbai's case was, as we have seen, made the basis for an estate, equally absolute, assigned to a sister. This view agrees with that given by Sir T. Strange as the one approved by the Southern as contrasted with the Bengal authorities. (1 Str. H.L. 139 ; W. and B. 106.) Sir T. Strange says that, according to the same authorities, a daughter's inheritances "classes as *stridhan*, and descends accordingly." This has been the uniform doctrine of the High Court of Bombay from its institution down to the present day. If the daughter takes an absolute estate, it has been understood she must, in the absence of an express rule to the contrary, transmit it to her own heirs. (W. and B. 331, Co. Di. B. K. V. T. 477. Viramitrodaya, ch. 3.) The principal cases bearing on the question before us, to be found in the reports, are cited in the reference. Some others besides the ones already dwelt on may be found in W. and B., pp. 106, 150, 151, 327, 336, 444, 451, 727, and 782. A much larger number of cases, not reported, have been decided by this Court in a similar sense, and in the Courts of the Mofussil, such cases must number many hundreds. These ought to be adhered to. Many transactions must have been entered into on the faith of these decisions. They seemed to be justified by the local law as resting on the usage of the country, and even if they should be thought wrong or impolitic, the remedy ought to be applied by the Legislature. The decisions of the Courts not only attest the common law of the people, but blend with it : they enter into and become a part of the people's legal consciousness. Here they accord with the previous general convictions on the same subject. It may be inconvenient that a generally received authority like the Mitakshara should be received in different senses in different parts of India, but it is the acceptance and the acceptation which, for each part, constitute its law. The Legislature many enact a wide and useful informity, accompanied with the requisite safeguards, but the Courts have no right to usurp that function. We must take the law as we find it ; and in Bombay it says that a daughter inheriting from a mother or a father, takes an absolute estate, passing on her death to her own heirs, not to those of the preceding owner.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

As we had anticipated, Government have declined to interfere in the matter of Hindoo social reform. We had stated before that the line of policy adopted by Mr. Malabari was simply a waste of time. It can safely be assumed that had Mr. Malabari not brought in the ill-advised question of legislative interference his efforts would have met with better success. Had associations been started in the different parts of the country to quietly and gently introduce these reforms, the advantages of reform and disadvantages of the old system ventilated and commented upon in the vernacular papers and periodicals, and had the young and educated Hindoos stuck to their loudly-expressed professions, with regard to themselves and their families, a lot could have been achieved within the last three years. In that case the Hindoos would have voluntarily come forward to thank Mr. Malabari for his disinterested efforts. Unfortunately in place of all this the whole question was started with the dread of Government interference before it.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT BUILDING.

GOVERNMENT have purchased the present Small Causes Court building for the sum of Rs. 1,50,000. The property originally belonged to the late Mr. Kessowjee Naique, but it was recently ordered to be sold by virtue of a consent decree obtained by the liquidators of the four mills. The property was to have been sold by public auction on 26th June last, but the sale was postponed owing to Government having expressed a desire to buy it. The ground measures 5,585 square yards, and the monthly rent is Rs. 900.—*Id.*

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAM LINES.

THE case against two little boys of putting stones on the tram lines has been amicably settled, but that does not dispose of the question. The whole thing looks like "upheaving a mountain to kill a rat." That a bit of stone should get under a tram-wheel is a matter of daily occurrence. No accidents happen through such mishaps beyond a small shock to the passengers. Of course the tram company is right to prevent such occurrences as much as they can, but to make a grand show of arresting a couple of little school-boys, to collect a crowd in the streets, or file an action in the Police Court and to give the trivial offence undue importance is a little beyond the line. A proper complaint to the head of the school to which the boys belonged would have been quiteenough.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—In appointing Sir Charles Aitchison president, Lord Dufferin has selected the right man in the right place. Sir Charles enjoys the confidence and respect of the native public, and may fully be expected to deal fairly with the question. The local Governments are each invited to recommend the names of three native gentlemen, one of whom will be chosen by the Government of India. Speaking for our own Presidency, we may rest assured Lord Reay will recommend the names of competent native gentlemen. We wish Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji were here and had a seat on the Commission, but we are afraid there is no chance of that. He has studied the Civil Service question more thoroughly than any other native gentleman we know of, having made it a speciality. Next to him comes the Hon. Mr. Ranade, but he is already busy with the Finance Committee, and we doubt if Government will care to put him into a new before he is out of an old commission. If neither of these two can be had, then Lord Reay will have to make his choice from among, say, Mr. P. M. Metha, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Telang, Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, any one of whom would be a useful acquisition to the Commission.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 11.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 6 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·765
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	795
Extent of cloud (sky the whole sky clouded=10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind*	NW. N. NE. ENE. NW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	235
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·05
year	98·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 12th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited 32, Farringdon Road London.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

THE Bulgarian Assembly was adjourned on Saturday, Sept. 18, without any incident. Immediately after its rising the report of the Committee of Three intrusted with the examination of the conspirators who effected the capture of the Prince was made known. The Committee has submitted the report to the Government. The report asserts the joint criminality of MM. Karaveloff, Nitsiforeff, and Zankoff, and recommends a suspension of the parliamentary immunity of these three deputies. The report, however, was made known too late, the Sobranje having already risen. On Sunday the Russian Agent presented a Note to the Government, in which he said : "I am informed that the Government of the Regency intends shortly to bring to justice the functionaries and officers concerned in the recent *coup de main*. The Russian Government considers it urgent to advise the Bulgarian Government through you that, in the interest of the security and tranquillity of the country, the trial should be postponed until popular passions have become more calm. The Russian Government desires also to know the precise point at which the enquiry into the matter has arrived." Both the Austrian and German Consuls-General, it is said, also advised M. Natchevitch to defer the trial. The Sophia correspondent to the *Standard* states that immediately after the Note was presented the Secretary of the Russian Agency appeared at the Foreign Office, and announced that unless a satisfactory reply were returned with the least possible delay, the Russian Government would break off relations with the Government, and that its representative would ask for his passports. The correspondent adds that soon after the receipt of the Russian Note, the Foreign Minister called at the Russian Agency in order to make a verbal communication, when M. Neklindoff, after first declining, in a most offensive tone, to receive him at all, subsequently said he could only listen to him on sufferance, as "the present Bulgarian Government is altogether illegal." The reply of the Bulgarian Government was delivered on Monday afternoon ; a copy being at the same time given to the German and Austrian Consuls. The reply began by stating that the Russian Agency had been misled respecting the trial, which would not take place immediately. The date of the inquiry was not yet fixed, the persons implicated being scattered over the country. The Government, the Note proceeded to say, would not stop the course of justice, and it did not believe that the trial would jeopardize the security or peace of the principality. On the other hand, it considered that Notes such as that presented by the Russian Agent might, if they became known, produce that very effect. The trial, however, would not take place before the arrival of General Kanbars. Finally, the Government stated that if the Russian representative desired to know what point the inquiry may have reached, he would be able to obtain the information in the same way as the agents of the other Powers—namely, by asking for information at the Ministry concerned. On receiving this reply (the *Standard's* correspondent says) the Russian Agent said he should "decline to communicate such an unsatisfactory reply to his Government." With fresh threats of a diplomatic rupture he insisted upon the acquiescence of the Bulgarian Government in the Russian demands. At the last moment, however, the Agent gave way. The result of a visit of MM. Karaveloff and Radoslavoff was that, on condition of two slight modifications in the passages which M. Neklindoff considered as reflecting upon him personally, and which in no wise affect the substance of the Bulgarian position, the Russian representative agree to accept the reply and formally to acknowledge it.

The *Times'* correspondent states that contrary to the wish of Russia often and distinctly rpiterated, to postpone for obvious reasons the election of a Prince, the Regents have signed a decree fixing the elections for the Grand Sobranje for the 10th of October. General Kaulbars is said to have left Vienna on his way to Sophia.

The Sophia correspondent of the Times says that rumours of a somewhat alarming nature are afloat there :—The Russian Consul is said to have received a telegram announcing that General Kaulbars is the bearer of a Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria. Now that the episode of the legal proceedings against the conspirators is terminated, people are at a loss to understand the real object of the Russian ultimatum. They suppose it can have no other meaning than that Russia has made a compilation of all her demands, and now presents the summary alternatives to the Regency either to accept them or be prepared for the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops. The apprehension of such an eventuality has decided the Bulgarian Government to apply for assistance to the Sultan. The Regents have submitted their petition in this direction to Madjid Pasha, who promised to make a report to the Sultan on the dangerous situation of Bulgaria, and request him in the name of the Bulgarian Government to prevent the Russian occupation. The best means to prevent this would be for the Porte to threaten to occupy Eastern Roumelia, which she is justified in doing by Article 15 of the Treaty of Berlin. It is this consideration, no doubt, which has hitherto deterred Russia from occupying Bulgaria.

The Financial pressure increases daily in Bulgaria. The Russian agency has withdrawn from the State Bank the whole of its deposits, amounting to over a million francs, with a view to coerce the Bulgarians into submission. It is stated, however, that both French and German bankers have telegraphed to the Minister of Finance that they are prepared to advance 15,000,000 fr. to the Bulgarian Government.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILIPPOPOLI'S REVOLUTION.

The first anniversary of the Philippopolis revolution, which occurred on Saturday, Sept. 18, was celebrated by a thanksgiving service in the cathedral at Sophia. The attendance was enormous. In the afternoon a telegram signed by a large majority of the deputies was despatched to Prince Alexander, congratulating him, as the author of the Bulgarian union and as victor at Slivnitza, and expressing the fervent hopes of the nation for the speedy return of its beloved ruler. A dinner given in the evening was attended by a great number of deputies, and by the principal actors in the revolution, of the 18th September, 1885—namely, Colonel Nicolaieff, Colonel Moutkouroff, M. Stojanoff, and M. Stambouloff. M. Radoslavoff, the Premier, and several other Ministers were also present. M. Stambouloff made a long speech, reviewing the history of Bulgaria. He admitted that Russia had delivered the country from the Turkish yoke, but added that she must not interfere with Bulgarian independence, as in that case Bulgaria might eventually prove as dangerous to the Russian as she had been to the Turkish Empire. Several other patriotic speeches were made.

GERMANY AND THE CRISIS.

An elaborate article has appeared in the *North German Gazette*, which (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) unquestionably emanates from the Foreign Office, and is an authoritative statement on the subject of Germany's present Eastern policy. The article professes to be a refutation of certain allegations recently put forward by the *Hamburgische Correspondent*. After remarking that to prevent quarrels, into which Germany might ultimately be drawn without having any material interest at stake, seems to be the duty of every German Chancellor who loves peace and honour, the *North German Gazette* says :—

It is useless therefore, to allege, as has been done, that if Germany had taken the part of Prince Alexander, this might have resulted in a Franco-Russian alliance against her. It would have been more accurate to say that a hostile attitude of Germany towards Russia, and towards a state of things which existed in Bulgaria till September last year, on the strength of the Treaty of Berlin, might lead to an estrangement and finally to a breach with Russia, without the chance, perhaps, of our finding a fit moment for the re-establisment of better relations to her. The question of a breach with Russia was imminent enough about seven years ago (after the Congress of Berlin), and were a rupture really to occur, there can be no doubt that the chassepots, as they say in France, would then go off of their own accord. We are not pusillanimous enough to shrink back in fear from such a situation, if it became inevitable, or if our own interests forced it on us. But neither are we unscrupulous enough to urge the German nation into a war of this kind without any good and material reasons for it, and merely to gratify a French-like hankering after prestige. An alliance between Russia and France does not exist, is not probable, and is not necessary, in order to dispose France to attack Germany as soon as the latter has another foeman worthy of her steel.

Then, with reference to the charge that Germany had made concessions to Russia in the matter of Bulgaria, the semi-official writer remarks :—

Hitherto Russia has demanded of us no sort of concession which Germany could have granted or refused, and therefore there can have been no question of a pledge of Russia's attitude to the Eastern Question. . . . The Cabinet of Berlin has never for one moment been in the position of regarding the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia as intended or even probable ; and no less false also is the assertion that Russia has been prevented from occupying Bulgaria by an understanding between Italy and England. . . . . It may anyhow be assumed that if England alone, without Italy were determined to oppose every occupation of Bulgaria by the Russians, the situation would probably be very different now from what it is. But, indeed, that would be the case already if it were even known that England was seriously looking out for a partner inclined to act with her in opposing the Russian inroad in question. But hitherto all that we have perceived is that England is looking out for a Power prepared to exercise this opposition alone, and without England.

GERMAN WARNING TO RUSSIA.

THE *Hamburg News*, a journal occasionally employed by the Berlin Foreign Office in divulging important intelligence, publishes a communication which (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) reads very much like a word of warning from Germany to Russia. The paragraph in question cautions the latter Power against underestimating the military strength of the British Empire, and it is plainly intimated that if Russia goes too far Germany would be ready to join England in curbing her ambition. The passage runs as follows :—"It is necessarily part of the programme of Germany in regard to her European policy not to allow the strength of England as a military and naval Power to be underestimated, in view of the question one day possibly arising whether the realisation of too far-going claims on the part of Russia shall not be resisted as menacing the peace of Europe."

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin says that he has received an authoritative explanation of the considerations which have really guided the Chancellor's recent policy in regard to Russia, Austria, and the East.

Prince Bismarck did not consider that anything effective was to be done against Russia by Germany or even by Germany and Austria united, without England's active assistance. The leading idea of Prince Bismarck's policy for years past has been to prevent any local or international disturbance likely to lead to a general European conflagration. This idea he has again pursued with success in reference to the affairs of the Balkan States ; but not without having to surmount very great difficulties. Count Kalnoky, who fully agreed with the views of the German Chancellor, had to combat the impetuous opposition of the sanguine Magyars. Such is their fanaticism that they are impatient for a war with Russia, though Austria-Hungary would not have been a match for Russia. In spite of all the recent military reforms, the army of Austria-Hungary is not yet sufficiently consolidated to enable it, if single-handed to come out victorious from a war with a Power like Russia. Such is the conviction entertained at least in Berlin, and therefore from this capital Count Kalnoky was constantly cautioned to observe the greatest moderation—advice which in the end was accepted. Turkey, moreover, offered to make front against Russia, on condition of Germany's co-operation. Thus, there was a possibility of forming an alliance between Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Germany against Russia—an alliance which probably would have been joined by Roumania and Servia. Such a combination would have had every chance in its favour if it had to fight Russia alone, but that was just the question. Italy would have readily joined, but gave it clearly to be understood that she counted on compensation, hinting that she would want Italian Austria, including Trieste and Trentino, and, if possible, Dalmatia, as well as Albania and Tripoli, and eventually, perhaps, Nice, Savoy, and Corsica. Such hopes, however, could not be seriously taken into consideration even if Italy had stated her willingness eventually to co-operate against France. On the other hand, there were the strongest reasons for regarding the co-operation of France with Russia as certain, and if Italy joined them the situation would be completely changed, so that, in fact, the full weight of the war would finally have pressed upon Germany, especially as England would not have moved her little finger. Under these circumstances, Prince Bismarck, in replying to the offers of Turkey, was compelled to say that while he took the greatest interest in Turkey's independence, he could not afford to stand alone in making sacrifices for her. He, therefore, considered it best for her to come to an understanding with Russia, as England evidently would do nothing for her. Turkey acted accordingly. It is on this basis that it has been attempted to settle the Bulgarian question, and on this same basis all other Eastern questions will be dealt with until English Ministers recognize that nothing can be done in the East unless by a Power that is prepared to make the necessary sacrifices.

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE war preparations now being made by Turkey appear to be on a large scale. Twenty thousand infantry and a regiment of cavalry were landed at Dedeagatch on Tuesday, as reinforcements for the troops on the Roumelian frontier between Adrianople and Mustapha Pasha. By these additions the forces in Macedonia are raised to 50,000 men. Several wagon-loads of ammunitions have already arrived at Adrianople. The Porte has, moreover, abolished the system of buying on in vogue among the Redifs. In future they will be able to obtain their release from military service only by providing substitutes. In Asia Minor the war preparations are on an equally grand scale as in Macedonia. Erzeroum is to be strongly fortified, and the necessary heavy ordnance has already been ordered thither. Two cavalry and two artillery regiments are also to be sent to increase the forces already garrisoning that fortress.

LORD SALISBURY ON IRELAND.

LORD SALISBURY went to St. Albans on Wednesday, Sept. 22, to open the County Conservative Club. His lordship, in his speech, expressed the satisfaction with which he regarded the movement all over the country in favour of the establishment of Conservative Clubs, and remarked upon the necessity for mutual consultation and steady organization. As a ground for encouragement in present circumstances, he referred to the steadiness with which the Conservative Party in the House of Commons had held together, and the hearty and united support they had given to their leaders. He did not think such an instance of hearty work by a party under such discouraging circumstances had been recorded in our party-history before. His lordship went on to refer to the obstruction practised in the House by the Irish members, the object of which was, he said, to force the Government to concede something which they knew they ought not to concede. If representative Government was to go on, this instrument of torture could not be permitted to survive. Lord Salisbury continued :—"I desire to take the first opportunity of repudiating in public the words which Mr. Gladstone was kind enough to put into my mouth on Monday night. It was really so remarkable an utterance that I took it down, because I felt that, if I allowed it to pass uncontradicted, it might be imagined that I acquiesced in it. Mr. Gladstone is a master of misquotation. But I do not think he ever succeeded in so brilliant

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

REUTER'S London Financial Telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, bringing the quotations to 44⅞d. per oz. Five lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay were taken at 1s. 8 9-32d. Rupee Securities had further advanced ¼, say to 69⅝ for Four per cent. and 73⅝ for Four-and-a-half per cent. Sterling Loan had lost the late advance, and was again quoted at 101

From Liverpool we have news of a quiet market yesterday, with sales 10,000 bales, of which five per cent were Surats. Mid-Uplands were 1-16d. lower at 5¼d., and in Surats, "Good" and "Fine" Broach, were both quoted 1-16d. down. Arrivals were called quiet, and quotations were lower all round, say 1-32d. for October-November and February-March; while for November-February the decline was 3 64d. Good Dhollerah, Fully Good Fair clause, was quoted at 3 39-64d. per lb., ship named.

The Spot price at New York comes 1-16th lower at 9 5-16; but Futures for February were unaltered at 9·23. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales, against 47,000 bales for the same day last year, and 54,000 bales for 1884.

COTTON.—We have had another very quiet day in this staple, and prices are generally, unchanged, though Khangaum may be called rather lower. We hear of a small business in Good Bengals for this month's delivery at Rs. 162 per candy. There is some enquiry for stapled Good Oomrawuttee at Rs. 180 for December, Rs. 179 for January-February, and Rs. 178 for March delivery; but we have not heard of these rates having been accepted. Of Broach there are sellers at Rs. 209; but buyer offer only Rs. 207 for March delivery. The following may be taken as our quotations:—

Bengals; Good, Rs. 158 9; Fully Good, Rs. 163-14; Fine		Rs. 173 4, Jan. dely.
Oomras; do " 173 4		January delivery.
Do. staple) Good, R. 179,	do.	do.
Khanawum, do. " 178-8,	do.	do.
Jul aum, Good, Rs. 176-7,	do.	do.
Broach do. " 208	March delivery.	
Dhollerah do. " 181-2	April do.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Our market for Wheat may be called quiet, with prices unchanged, but business is quite impracticable, buyers only taking small lots of ready stuff to supply immediate requirements. We quote White Delhi, ready, at Rs. 3-15-6 per cwt. Seeds are quiet and unchanged in value.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,871 bales.
Wheat	37,365 cwts.
Linseed	4,36 "
Rapeseed	374 "
Gingelly seed	1,04 "
Poppyseed	1,217 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is very dull, and we hear that the P. and O. Co. have engaged cargo for London at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, as we anticipated yesterday, has again shown an upward tendency, and rates are 1-32 d. to 1-16 d. higher. Banks are, on the whole, rather sellers than buyers, and although there is no Mercantile Paper offering for sale, the tight condition of the Money market induces the Banks to act cautiously, and limits their engagements. We may look for a good demand for Council Drafts, and to some extent for Silver, when the Calcutta market re-opens on the 14th instant. The following are our closing rates this evening:—

Bank Bills on Dem nd	1-. 59-32d. to 5-16d. per rupee.
Do Tele raphic	1s. 5 to 9-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 5 d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1 84 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet, and we have no change to report in either Four or in Four-and-a-half per cent., these securities being still quoted at 97 13-16ths and 102½, respectively.

SHARES.—This market also remains sluggish, and the few transactions reported to-day have been chiefly in Mill scrip. The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s share are Rs 15 lower at Rs. 675; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 10 down, closing at Rs. 1,207½; and Oriental have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 570. There has been another fall of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burmah shares, bringing down the quotation to Rs. 2,700; and Third Issue of the same are also Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 675.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.c.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	3-0
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	14,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 per	11 4d

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,80	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	50	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	675
Bailey S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2	20
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 2	9 0 xd
Burar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,00	50	50	Rs 25	715
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	17
Co ton Land & Mill Co.	4,000	70	700	Rs. 12	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2	610
Coria Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	1,00	500	1,00	Rs. 55	915
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,00	2,000	..	134
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 75	1,070 xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	20	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	900
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
Hyderabad Spinning Co.	700	1,0	1,0	Rs. 2	88
Imp. Cotton Mills Co	400	5	1,0	Rs. 25	145
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	568	1,00	50	Rs. 7	1,370
James Greaves Mills	100	50	1,0	Rs. 2½	90¼
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	50	Rs. 14-5-7	10
Jowrai Shallco	1,300	1,0	1,0	Rs. 5	1,120
Khandelah	750	1	1,0	Rs. 30	905
Kesrao Mascunjee	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs. 5	990
Leopold S., Bleachin, & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,0	1,	Rs. 5	153
Mad as United	50	1,0	1,	Rs. 12	2,825
Mahalaxmi	65	1,0	1,0	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	1,05	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1207½
Manajee Spinning C	5,00	250	2	..	18½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,000	1,0	Rs. 5	1,030
National Spinning	60	1,	1,0	..	580
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	1	100	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	60	1,00	1,00	..	50 m
New Great Eastern	1 50	1,000	1	Rs. 0	912½
Oriental	5,72	62	62	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & Company	..	25	250	..	87½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,0	50	50	..	85
Queen Spinning	830	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	9074
Rajoo	641	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,130
Sassoon S. & W Co.	1,50	1,0	1,00	..	1,120
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs. 17½	50
Shamrock Cotton	60	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	1 20
Soonderdas	65	1,0	1,00	..	665
Southern India	1,70	50	5	Rs. 12½	110
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,11	25	250	..	247½
Victoria Mills	60	1,00	1,0	..	49
Western India S. & W Company	1,20	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	825
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	..	825

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	200	10	185
Bahadur Pile & Co. Ld	750	20	100	p.c.	140
Bombay Gas Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	14
Bombay Co. Ld.	13	20	165	Rs. 20	149
Bombay Co., Ld.	4,00	0	1 0	10 2-3p.c.	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.	
Bombay Land & Build ng Co., Ld.			500	100 6 p.c	10
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50		500	500 15 p. ct.	620 xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	50		1,000	1,00	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25		100	100 7 p.c.	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00		2,500	1,500 225	2,700
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000		62	375 45	675
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c	101½
Coast Injur	1 0		10	100 ..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000		500	100 ..	11
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,000		100	100 9½	103
Indian Glass Sanitary Sure ship Association	5,000		100	10 Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		25	25 ..	1 2
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500		1,0	1,0	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00		200	17 Rs 26	31
Marsks & Co., Ld.	4,000		10	100 16 p.c.	94
Mecnaical Moulding Co	4,00		50	40 Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	200		100	100 9 p.c.	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50		100	100 ..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000		200	50 5 & 7	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,00		20	20 ..	..
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00		10	100 3 p. s	55
Port Canning Co	6,00		1,00	1,000 Rs 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000		100	60 Rs. 1c	100
Royal Flour Mills Co. Ld.	2,500		100	100 ..	92
Roundy & Co., Ld.	1,00		10	10	5 55 xd.
Templeton Co., Ld.	12,00		25	2 Re	1 7½ xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	3,00		50	50	1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50		10	10 Rs.	185 xd
Western India Flour Mills	00		125	100 12 c	127
Wm. M. Mody & Co	2,000		200	200	202

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	4100	..	..	4100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0.0	..	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Abana 2,060 tons, Captain D. Mckinlay, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s.s. Empress of India 1,391 tons, Captain R. G Warrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, calling at Aden and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 269 deck passengers:—

THE s.s. Peveril, 1,975 tons, Captain A. Burgess, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (Sept. 15,) via Port Said, with a cargo of 3,002, tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s.s. Knight of St. George, 1,972 tons, Captain J. Thomas arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (Sept. 16,) with a cargo of 3,410 tons, coal and Mr. H. Taylor as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co's. s.s. Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain A. Ballarat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (Sept. 17,) with a general cargo and the following passengers: Lieut. R. E. Cromther, Mr. N. Lawrence, and four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
" Roumania	2307	J. Harris	B C	Graham & Co.
" Rohilla	..	.....		.....
" Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	E	E., Nixon & Co.
" Borneo	1492	E. Pizzarello	F	F., Rubattino.
" Lyd-ll Hall	1757	A. Buck	..	.....
" Brookfield	..	.....	..	.....
" Abana	..	.....	H J	.....
" Clan Mac Gregor	1920	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
" Tiverton	..	.....	L	The Captain.
" Cy of Bolton	1385	" Rice	M	B. I. S. N. Co.
" St. Dunstan	..	.....	O	R. Bomonji.
" Alimore	1351	W. Stephen	P	J. Mackintosh.
" Dunedin	141	J. P Grimings	Ibis	.....
" St. Filians	200	E. D. Fitzgerald	..	.....

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
M 12	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, Sept. 15.
	This e (s) Ambroes of India (s)	Gallarat	Hongkong, Sept. 17.
		Warrick	Jeddah via Karachi.
	Peveril (s)	Harcus	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
	Kt. of St. George (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Mellacca (s)	Schacht	Zanzibar.
	R zario (s)	Evans	Mauritius.
	Abana	McKinlay	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Peveril, for Liverpool.
" Thisbe, for Tri. s e, &c.
" Comilla, for K. C ast and Kurrachee.
" Lonsdale, for China, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Masters, Capt., Bl. 2nd Central India Horse, on leave, from Augor.
Catgrave, Lieut., Bl. Central India Horse, on leave, from Augor.

OCTOBER 8.

Barton, Capt., Bo. R.A., on station leave, from Mahableshwar.

OCTOBER 9.

Clother, Capt., 27th Mad. Infy., on sick leave, from Poona.
Hibbert, Lieut.-Col., Bo. A. Comy. Genl. on medical certificate, from Burma.

OCTOBER 10.

Hutchinson, Lieut., 12th Bl. Comg., from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 11.

Browne, Col., Bo. R. E., from furlough, from England.
Bunbury, Lieut.-Col., Bl. Comt. Dept., from furlough, from England.
Money, Capt., Bl. C. I. H., on private leave.
DeBurgh, Capt., Bo. 7th Dragoon Guards, from private affairs, from England.
Carr, Major, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on sick furlough, from England.
Caldecott, Col., Bo. R. A., on duty, from England.
Monks, Surg, Bo. I. M. D., from England.
Little, Major, Bl. P. W., on duty, from England.
Durwin, Major, Bl. Durham, L. I., on leave, from England.
Mansel, Capt., Mad. Oxfordshire L. I., on station leave, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 12.

Lockhart, Major, Bl. R. H. A., from leave, from England.
Cramther, Lieut., Bl. 23rd Pioneers, on leave, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 12.

Caldecott, Col., Bo. R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Carr, Major, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Collingwood, Lieut.-Col., Bo 2nd Glos. Regt., to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Cramther, Lieut., Bl. 23rd Pioneers, from leave, to Umballa.
Risk, Surg., Punjab Med. Staff, on duty, to Umballa.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to the 2. We can say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focussing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, when one knows will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and constant buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Solidmayer with not any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratuitous advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice. As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last FORTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fame, by calling his warehouse a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY*.
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—Sept. 12, at 2, Perham-crescent West Kensington, S. W., the wife of Sir Arthur Colin Curtis, Bart., of a son.
DRINCOBIER—Sept. 8, at the Red Lion Hotel, Ramsgate, the wife of Adolphe Drincobier, of a son.
MARTIN—Sept. 15, at Willoughby Cottage, Tottenham, the wife of E. L. Martin, of a daughter.
TOPHAM—Sept. 15, at Ifield, 16, Prince Arthur-road, Hampstead, N. W., the wife of Frank W. W. Topham, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATTEN—HALL—Sept. 8, at Freiburgh, in Baden, Alan C. Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Sunjab Frontier Force, third son of the late J. H. Batten, Esq., K.C.S., to Lillian Alfreda, third daughter of Major General C. H. Hall, R.S.C.
BEECHEY—DALTON—Sept. 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by license, T. Beechey, of Bournemouth, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Dalton, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., formerly of Cheltenham and Bournemouth.
COMYNS—GARRETT—Sept. 15, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Comyns, youngest son of the late Alexander Comyns, of Ardconnie, Kingstown, Ireland, to Ethel Harriet, eldest daughter of Major Newson D. Garrett, R.A.
PEACEY—CALLUND—Sept. 14 at St. Nicholas' Church, Rochester, the Rev. William John Peacey, second son of A. T. Peacey, of Holloway, to Annie Sophia, eldest daughter of T. Cullund, of Rochester.

DEATHS.

CARTER—Sept. 11, at Hunsdon, near Ross, Herefordshire, Lucy, wife of Captain Vernon B. D. Carter, only surviving daughter of the late Wm. John Charlton, Esq.
COOMBES—At Alderman Stephen's Almshouses, Old Market-street, Bristol, Margaret Coombes, relict of Hugh Coombes, and youngest daughter of Captain William Murray, of Bristol, aged 92 years.
CURRIE—Sept. 13, at 14 Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, Major-General Robert Hamilton Currie, late 38th (Dorsetshire) Regiment, aged 67 years.
FAWCITT—Sept. 13, at Dunholm, Acton, W. Thomas Fawcitt, late of H. M.'s Civil Service, aged 73 years.
GRANT—Sept. 12, at The Grove, Blofield, Norfolk, Colonel Augustus Drummond Grant, late Commandant of the 17th M. N. I., aged 48 years.
RATHBONE—Sept. 9, drowned in Derwentwater, Edward L. W., fourth son of William Rathbone, M. P., of Green Bank, Liverpool, aged 27 years.
WEST—Sept. 5, at Walton-on-Thames, William T. West, for many years in the P. and O. Co.'s Service, aged 61 years.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HUTCHINSON—September 23, at Sea, Mary Muriel, the infant daughter of F. and A. Hutchinson, aged 2 months and 2 days.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIBOI—October 12, at 72, Cumballa Hill, Amlabai beloved wife of Furdoonjee L. Batlibol, and daughter of Cowasjee R. Parak's, Esq., died at her husband's residence. Funeral at 8 a.m., this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOMAN—October 6, at Abu, the wife of E N Homan Stock Verifier for State Railways, of a son.
NICHTERLEIN—October 3, at Mussoorie, the wife of F J Nichterlein, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.

VANSITTART—October 3, at Mussoorie, of Pneumonia John Pennefather Vansittart, late Superintendent, Ways and Works, C A S Railway, P W D.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1886.

THE Hon. Mr. Hunter has contributed to the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an eminently reasonable article on the Hindu Child Widow. Nothing could be more sympathetic than his recognition of the wrong which is done to the victims of the marriage customs of the Hindus; nothing, on the other hand, could be more creditable to a writer's discernment of the limitations within which reform by law is possible than Mr. Hunter's recognition of *festina lente* as a principle of action in a case of this kind. He begins his story at the very beginning, with an account of the Hindu womanhood of early Aryan days, when women chose their husbands, lived with them in honour and liberty, and as the true helpers and companions of men. In mediæval India all this was changed. Hindu society was then a compromise between the domestic institutions of the primitive Aryan stock and those of the aborigines amongst whom the invaders had settled. Hence while the old Vedic laws retained a certain potency, customs crept in which had no sanction in the ancient scriptures. The husband was no longer the maiden's own choice; the position of the wife was altered for the worse; child marriage came into fashion; widows were condemned either to a life of seclusion and ignominy, or to the great sacrifice upon the funeral pile. To sum up the change, and its consequences, in Dr. Hunter's words the religious and family life of the modern Hindu is the result of this commingling of non-Aryan darkness with Aryan light. Upon the system thus established, nevertheless, English law has made its mark. Of the three blots upon the Hindu social system which we found on our arrival in the country, two have been erased by the wholesome process of legislation. We have abolished *sati* and we have abolished female infanticide. Child marriage and its concomitant, secluded widowhood, remain. What shall be done to make these go the way of the other evils? English law has not been silent even upon this matter. The Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856 was Lord Canning's well-meant effort to give the status of a free agent to the Hindu widow. But the result has fallen lamentably short of the intention. Dr. Hunter has heard of only sixty remarriages taking place under it; in other words, so far as is known, Lord Canning's legislation has enabled the widows of India to remarry at the rate of only two a year since the year preceding the Mutiny. The experience is not encouraging to any one who proposes to legislate in advance of public opinion, and it carries lessons with it which no reformer can afford to ignore. It may be that the Act would have been more productive if it had not included at least one provision directly discouraging remarriage. The forfeiture by the remarrying widow which the Act prescribes of any property that she may have inherited from her husband is an obvious obstacle in many cases, though it is in full accordance with the spirit of the Hindu law. Sir Henry Maine's confident assertion that the original purpose contemplated in the Hindu law of inheritance is that the property shall be set apart for the performance of funeral rites and expiatory ceremonies is as instructive in regard to the obligations upon the widow as in regard to those upon the son. She too has expiatory functions to perform for the soul of her dead lord, and how can she perform them if she becomes the wife of another man? The obligation of forfeiture may seem harsh, but it is consistent, and is not rashly to be removed.

Dr. Hunter's account of the various schools of reformers and of anti-reformers is impartial and comprehensive, and is marked by an adequate bestowal of sympathy upon the disciples of every honest school, whether amongst the reformers or their orthodox antagonists. His somewhat enthusiastic acknowledgment of the enthusiasm which Mr. Malabari has devoted to the task of setting right the affairs of another community than his own is too cordial to read like a formal compliment, but it reads in very imperfect consistence with his own adoption of an attitude of benevolent neutrality in regard to the controversy, on the ground that the Englishman who rushes into the fray will do more harm than good to the cause of reform. Will Dr. Hunter say why the orthodox Hindus should distinguish between the intrusion of an English reformer and that of a member of a native community as alien to the commonwealth of Hinduism as any other? Evidently, however, he has his suspicions on the point. He records the fact that to the orthodox it seems a conclusive answer to all his arguments that he is not himself a Hindu, while to the moderate reformers it is rather embarrassing to find the matter taken out of their own hands. But even Dr. Hunter has declined the task of reconciling Mr. Malabari's accounts of the impression that he has made upon liberalizing Hindus with his reluctance to leave the men whom he has thus impressed to carry on work for which he, as a stranger to Hinduism, is not best qualified. He goes on to the easier task of showing the result of that appeal to antiquity which some of the Hindu leaders have made before taking their stand in this movement. It has been, in the main, strongly in favour of the reformer's view of the question. That they have looked at the matter in a fashion technical to narrowness is true enough, but that is their affair and not ours. We might affect distaste at the indifference which the theologians have shown to the ethical aspects of the question—at their confessed indifference, for instance, to any possible cruelty in the *regime* of women under the prevalent law of marriage if only this *regime* derived any sanction from the Sacred Text. But it would be more profitable simply to take note of the fact, and to draw the right political inference from it. And the right political inference is this, that if, as Dr. Hunter says, a reform is to commend itself to the Hindu conscience it must proceed on Hindu lines. "In India the inception of divine authority still sits heavily on human law." Here then is a case from which Englishmen and Parsees alike must exclude their own preconceived ideas of what is right and politic; even the obligations of the *jus naturæ* become less exigent before such a problem as that which some have so lightly taken in hand.

The one encouraging feature in the controversy is that on the whole the appeal to antiquity has succeeded. The super-orthodox Shastris of the Deccan have endeavoured, in conclave with the Governor of Bombay, to invoke the customs and the prescriptions of antiquity against these would-be disturbers of the peace of the Hindu household. But their appeal was interesting rather than persuasive, and this will not be the first time in the history of religious reforms in which the reformers have turned upon the orthodox the charge of being innovators, and have found chapter and verse for the charge. Orthodoxy, however, is not absolutely deprived of triumphs, albeit of a small sort. For instance, one venerable Brahmin reformer in Bengal, in discovering that the ancient law permitted remarriage under certain conditions, discovered that this was only one of those courses open to the Hindu widow, the two others being the life of penitential celibacy, and burning with the husband's body upon the funeral pile. The incident, however, scarcely affects the general question, for no one would ask that widow remarriage should be allowed to bring *sati* back in its train. As the case stands it may fairly be stated that the attempt to provide a religious basis for the existing order of things will be less successful than it has been hitherto. But matters have not as yet got much further. The reformation is still obstructed for need of reformers—or rather of reformers courageous enough to reform. Little as they have done, less is expected of them, since every time that they are urged to act up to their professions the apology is put forward for them that social pressure is too strong for them—that while their spirits are very willing their flesh is very weak. This is not the stage at which legislation can be resorted to with any chance of success. Sixty marriages in thirty years as the result of a great act of legislation like the Remarriage Bill of 1856 should warn us against forgetting the Hindu factor in the Hindu marriage problem. For, as Dr. Hunter concludes, apart from the forfeiture of property clause in that Act, the great obstacle in the way of reform is Hindu public opinion.

IT would be open to any one interested in the reduction of the expenditure of the Government of India to propose a readjustment of the pension system whereby pensions should be paid at currency instead of sterling rates. But this change, if it were ever made, could equitably be applied only to the pensions of new comers; with men in the service there is a solemn compact, which under no circumstances could be honestly deviated from. But there is one branch of the service—the Uncovenanted—which is treated upon a currency footing in the matter of pensions, and it is the contention of the members of that service that not only is the rule invidious which thus treats them, but that it is in defiance of the terms upon which they entered the service. Sir John Gorst, indeed, has in Parliament affirmed the opinion of the Secretary of State that uncovenanted civilians are entitled to have their pensions paid only at the varying rate of exchange; but this view of the matter is being vigorously canvassed, and counsel's opinion on the subject is being taken by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., who in this way are energetically following up the action of Mr. H. S. King in Parliament. There is little need to be dogmatic in dealing with a question which has been submitted for the opinion of counsel; but on the face of it there seems small ground for the Secretary of State's view. The rules which have been cited strongly confirm the contention that it was the original determination to pay the pensions of the uncovenanted at the rate of a sovereign for ten rupees, and the State must keep faith with its servants, even in a time of financial embarrassment like this. It is often the fashion of Turkey to repudiate its obligations to the public functionaries, and it will not be worth our while to follow that bad precedent. Uncovenanted servants of the Crown in India will do well to make the best use of the opportunity to secure their pension rights. We have no authority for saying so, but doubtless Messrs. H. S. King and Co would give every help to uncovenanted civilians in this country desirous of participating in the movement for safeguarding their rights.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

PARLIAMENT has got through its work more expeditiously than seemed possible a week ago, and to-morrow the Queen will dismiss us to our homes for, it is to be hoped, a five months' holiday. Most members of the House of Commons will be very thankful for the change, for the strain of political work has been unprecedentedly continuous and severe during the whole of the last twelve months, it being almost exactly a year since we began the arduous campaign that preceded the general election of November 1885. The stress of the Session now coming to an end has been particularly grievous and irritating, as the season is one of general holiday-making and the bright sunshine has been very tantalizing. Lord Salisbury did his followers bare justice yesterday in thanking them for having stuck to their work most gamely. It was comparatively a small matter that every man of the 316 Conservative members either voted personally in the division or paired against Mr. Parnell's Half Rent Bill, though that is an exceptionally good record for any political party. Most members are eager enough to come up to town for the excitement of a big debate and a great division. The real hard work is done by the members who are in their places day after day, from four in the afternoon till three or four in the morning, enduring what Lord Salisbury well calls the "torture" of listening through nearly all those weary hours to the intolerably dreary and irrelevant speeches of the Irish Nationalists, who take advantage of a vote in the Estimates for the Chief Secretary's salary to air every imaginable Irish grievance. Father Fahy has been the martyred hero of a good hundred of such speeches since I last wrote. This gentleman threatened an Irish landlord to denounce him from the altar and have his house blown up if he went on evicting tenants. The magistrates ordered Father Fahy to find bail to keep the peace, and, as he refused to do so, he has had to go to prison. This "scandalous treatment of a Catholic clergyman" has been denounced *ad nauseam* as an outrage, and described as an indication of the Irish policy of the new Government. The reports in the newspapers give the public no idea of the agonizing character of those debates. To hear uncouth and reckless Irishmen talk by the hour without any regard for sense or fairness, and merely for the purpose of delaying business, and to feel that it is wiser to say nothing, as any remonstrance would only help to serve their avowed purpose, is a very severe penalty to pay for the privilege of being a member of Parliament. Yet the Conservatives have, as a rule, been 178 strong in the divisions on the Estimates, and have almost invariably had a majority of 100 over the Parnellites. I have myself been one of the most constant attendants at these sittings, so much so that the writer of "Sketches in Parliament" in the *Observer* has placed me among the Conservative "Old Guard" who are always at their post and always watchful. Sir Richard Temple, as might have been expected, has shown an equal, or even greater, devotion to duty. The only solace the Conservatives have permitted themselves has consisted in jeering at the more offensive speakers on the other side. One of the Harringtons, incensed at our groans, upbraided us with unwillingness to listen to "the cries of suffering humanity," but we retorted, with great truth, that there was no such example of long-suffering humanity as we had given in listening to him and his friends. If they were amusing, it would be another matter; but, with the exception of Dr. Tanner, who manages to raise a laugh sometimes, they have no sense of fun in them. Mr. Parnell is reputed to have at last interfered, and told his followers that they must change their tactics, as he wanted to get away himself, and Lord Randolph would not give him a day for his Bill until the business of supply was concluded. On this hint the Parnellites became dumb, and the Estimates were voted without further trouble.

Mr. Parnell opened the debate on his new Land Bill in a very

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

SOFIA, Oct. 11.

In the elections for the Grand Sobranje, the Government party have gained a crushing majority. The Russian Consuls in the principal towns throughout Bulgaria have attempted to prevent the elections.

M. Neklindoff, in obedience to orders received from General Kaulbars, has notified to the Bulgarian Government that the elections are illegal and valueless. He has also protested against the rioting and treatment of the peasants.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.

The Russian Press regard the pacification of Bulgaria as quite hopless, and state that decisive action on the part of Russia is not far distant.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

HALIFAX, Oct. 12.

An American schooner has been seized in Shellburne Harbour, Nova Scotia, and fined for failing to comply with the regulations of the port, inasmuch as the vessel was not duly reported to the Customs. The captain of the schooner, persisting in hoisting the American flag whilst under seizure, the captain of H. M. S. Terror lowered the schooner's flag and placed an armed guard on board.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived here to-day from Dresden.

ARREST OF MOONLIGHTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 12

"Captain Moonlight" and two others of the gang have been arrested at Beherbue, County Cork.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch :—

Stone Clink	...	...	...	...	... 1
The Oob	...	...	...	...	... 2
Eurasian	...	...	...	...	... 3

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Mr. Scharlieb decided this morning to go on with the case. Mr. Garstin was the first witness, and was examined by Mr. Norton. He explained the circumstances under which the accused made the statement complained of. No communication was made to him alone by accused, but one other member of the Court of Wards was present, and heard all that passed at the Revenue Board Office when the statement was made.

Mr. MacCartie, formerly Secretary to the Board of Revenue, was the next witness, and proved that he made a copy of the statement at Mr. Garstin's request, and forwarded it to Government.

The reporter of the *Madras Times* was the next witness, and spoke as to what accused had said at the trial of the Garstin dacoity case.

Mr. Crole was then called, and stated that the accused resented his refusal to forward money for the accused's marriage. He denied all statements made by accused as to his (Mr. Crole's) relations with the Zemindar of Bodyuaikanur. He was severely cross-examined by Mr. Shephard with the view to show the intimate relations existing between Mr. Crole, the complainant, and the Zemindar of Bodynaikanur.

The complainant was the next witness. He denied the statements made by the accused, and in the course of cross-examination stated his attorneys had been instructed to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Garstin, as well as the present accused, and he did not know why Mr. Garstin had not yet been summoned.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

This was an excellent day for shooting. The Poona and Regimental Officers' Cup was keenly contested ; the former was won by the 19th Bombay Infantry with 304 points, and the latter by the East Yorkshire scoring 109. In the Rifle Gathering, 200 yards, Corpl. Moore, of the Lancashire Fusiliers made 32 points ; second, Corpl. Clabby, of the Bombay Volunteers, 130 points. In the same Match, 900 yards, Private Jarvis, of the East Yorkshire, scored 29 points ; second, Volunteer Gilbert, of the Bombay Volunteers, 28 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here this morning, two days before the contract date.

PORT SAID, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here on the evening of the 9th inst.

The Anchor Line steamer California, outward bound from Liverpool, left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4	per cent.	Rupee Paper	69½
4½	"	"	73⅜
3	per cent.	Consols for Account	101
3½	"	Sterling Loan	101
4½	"	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		.....	44⅜

It is reported from Poona that an amateur theatrical performance in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund is now being organised at that station. The performance is to take place at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, on the 15th of November next, and we learn that the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, and Lord and Lady Reay have signified their intention of being present on the occasion.

The Viceroy's tour in Southern India will embrace Hyderabad, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore and Pondicherry. His Excellency will embark at Pondicherry for Calcutta, where the Vicereal party are timed to arrive about December 13th. The usual cold-weather Levée will be held on December the 20th and the Drawing-Room on the 23rd.

The Government of India have exonerated Lieutenant Burrows, Assistant Provost-Marshal to the Burma Field Force, whose name was associated with that of Colonel Hooper in the matter of the Mandalay executions, from the charges brought against him, and from all responsibility for the proceedings of the Provost-Marshal. The Secretary of State agrees entirely with this decision of the Government, and General White has been instructed to make these facts known in Field Force Orders.

The Maharaja of Jeypore has been pleased to grant a further donation of Rs. 500, making in all Rs. 1,000, towards defraying the costs of Mr. Protap Chandra Roy's English translation of the "Mahabharata."

Dr. Leitner has gone to Jodhpore in the interests of the institutions at Woking.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Meerut on Saturday. His Royal Highness was on Monday to open the new Town Hall there, the foundation-stone of which he laid when commanding the Meerut Division.

"Atlas," writing in the *World*, says that the Duke of Connaught, before his departure for India, led every one to believe that he would be home again for the Jubilee next year. The same authority states his retirement from an Indian Divisional Command will be made an occasion for advancing him a step.

It is reported by telegraph from Jammu that the Maharaja of Kashmir, being dissatisfied with the services of Dewan Gobind Sahai as Prime Minister, is thinking of nominating a successor. There are three candidates for the post ; namely, Dewan Anant Ram Dewan Luchman Das, and Raja Mote Singh. The general belief is that Dewan Anant Ram will be appointed, as he is very popular. The new Budget for 1836-37 has been carefully revised by Raja Amir Singh, and has received the approval of the Maharaja. The Prime Minister objected to the salaries of some of the employés as being too high, and proposed certain reductions. It is a curious fact that during the period that Mr. Nilambar Mukerji was Finance Minister, Dewan Gobind Sahai, who draws a monthly income of Rs. 3,500, never protested against the high salaries bestowed upon the new men (Bengalis) who were engaged in the service of the State. Had these salaries been reduced there would not have been so large a deficit. Probably this is explained by his not having taken any real share in the administration.

The *Pioneer* says :—"The plan of operations to be adopted by the Civil Service Commission has not yet been absolutely decided on ; but the following sketch of it will be found not far out. The names of the members proposed will be submitted to the Viceroy by their respective Governments, considered and decided on by His Excellency in Council before leaving the hills. It is intended that those known to hold moderate but liberal views shall be selected. Meanwhile the Secretary to the Commission will be preparing a preliminary set of interrogatories at Lahore, in personal communication with Sir Charles Aitchison, its president, upon which the more elaborate code to be worked out by the Commission when it meets will be based. The Commission will probably assemble first at Allahabad early in January, the president coming down from Lahore to direct its proceedings and accompanying it thence to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab, recording evidence at each great centre, Allahabad included, and finally determining on the most convenient of them at which to draw up its report. Sir Charles Aitchison hopes to finish the business by the beginning of April next."

A TELEGRAM from the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says.—"It is believed that the Government have adopted Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Home Rule, the basis of which is the creation of four Provincial Parliaments. This has caused as much surprise as Lord Randolph Churchill's Radical evangel at Dartford."

The same correspondent says that there are great military preparations proceeding now in France and Germany. The boastful utterances of the French Press encourage the belief in a spring campaign. Remarkable revelations are expected to be made regarding the armaments of the two countries.

General Kaulbars' tour has, it is telegraphed from London, increased Bulgarian resistance to Russian aims The people are even inclined to lynch him. His recall is expected.

Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., writing to the *Times* in reference to a letter by a "Late Deputy Accountant General in India," says that the Under-Secretary of State of India, in answer to a question of his, had practically completed the evidence necessary to establish the legal as well as moral claims of the uncovenanted civilians to have their pensions paid in sterling as designated in the resolution of 1855. Mr King says :—

1. He admits that the resolution is law and governs the case.

2 He states that the note prefixed to the Civil Pension Code (to the effect that the rupee was to be taken at 2s.) was no part of the original resolution.

I have been in communication with some of those interested, and have had a case prepared for submission to eminent counsel by Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., with the view of having the legality of the position assumed by the Secretary of State tested in a Court of law, and shall be glad if any, whose interests are concerned, would promptly communicate with me.

The important works in connection with the railway communication in India, now being constructed by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., at their works in the Isle of Dogs, were visited on Sept. 22 by members of the Society of Engineers in the last of their summer excursions. Among the party were Mr. Perry F. Nursey, president of the society, Mr. A. Walmisley, Mr. C. Gandon, Mr. J. Church, Mr. J. Bernays, Mr. R. P. Spice, Mr. W. P. Birch, and Mr. C. J. Light, secretary. The visitors were received by Mr. Robert Baillie and Mr. J. R. Baillie, and proceeded to inspect the works, with which they expressed the greatest satisfaction. In the evening the members of the society met at dinner at the Guildhall Tavern. The president, who occupied the chair, in proposing the health of Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, pronounced the bridge to be a masterpiece of engineering, and said that, with the exception of the Forth Bridge, it was the largest bridge in the world.

The French papers have revived the old Montclar affair, and threaten all sorts of things if it is not speedily settled. According to their account, M. Montclar, after spending nearly a million francs in creating plantations in India, was suddenly and unjustly expelled by a tyrannical rajah and his property confiscated. This occurred eight years ago. Since then he has tried to obtain justice, but notwithstanding the fact that the French Council of State decided in favour of his claim, he has not succeeded. The *France* now announces that "the Baron de Cambourg, the valiant founder of a society for the protection of French interests threatened by England," is about to repair to London to get up an agitation on behalf of poor M. Montclar. Meanwhile it calls on the French Government to do their duty and force England to stump up.

News has reached Zanzibar that the King of Uganda had murdered all the English and French converts, and that the missionaries were in greater danger.

It is announced from Cairo that, according to news received from Zanzibar, Ewin Bey, a German, is, with 3,000 Egyptians, still holding out for the Egyptian Government at Wady Ly, forty miles south of Goudokoro.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who subscribes himself "Anti Humbug," finds that the Viceroy's defence of the Simla migration is more informing than it was intended to be. He says :—"When the next report on Indian Railways is published, and when the usual proofs are furnished of their financial success, it will be well to bear in mind the real import of the figures. They stand, in part at all events, not for so much clear gain, but for so much money passed about from one department to another. The Indian Government grants its officials very considerable sums to defray their travelling expenses between Calcutta and Simla. These sums are spent in purchasing railway tickets, and they serve to swell the traffic receipts. The report on Railways takes no notice of the source from which the receipts come. The Indian tax payers are bidden to rejoice over the flourishing condition of their railways. They are not told that they have been mulcted in advance to make up the apparent profits, or to lessen the deficits, which some lines still present, however, their accounts may be manipulated."

It is stated that the Commission on the system of purchase and contract for the Royal Navy, promised by the First Lord of the Admiralty, will be composed of Mr. Forwood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty (chairman), Mr. W. Pearse, M.P., Mr. Hingley, M.P., Sir James Corry, M.P., the Accountant-General of the Navy (Sir Gerald Fitzgerald), and Captain Hotham, R.N. The Commission will begin its sittings early in November. It is understood that the Commission will be prepared to receive evidence from gentlemen representing the industries of the country.

There has been a mutiny among the convicts at the petroleum works near Jebel Zeit, in Egypt. It was speedily quelled by a small force of black troops, but not until twenty-four of the mutineers had been killed. Fourteen more fled to the mountains.

Moukhtar Pasha, having sent to the Queen a copy of his recent work on astronomy, has received an autograph letter of thanks and a copy of the "Tour in the Highlands."

The latest despatches from Madagascar represent the relations between M. Le Myre de Villers, the French Resident-General at Antananarivo, and the Hova Government as becoming more and more strained. There is, however, absolutely no truth in the reported departure of the French Resident-General. M. de Villers, when the despatches left, was still in the Hova capital, and it was thought that he would succeed in surmounting existing difficulties. The *République Française* summons the Government to enforce the Madagascar Treaty and establish the French protectorate over the island, and says that now is the time for action, when England's hands are too full to assist the Hovas. The journal goes on to say that, should the French Government miss this opportunity, the English will become masters of the situation.

Signor Succi successfully completed his thirty days' fast on Sept. 18. He gave no special sign of exhaustion up to the last. During the last few days the number of visitors greatly increased, Succi being visited by over one thousand people daily. Most of the visitors were foreigners, Englishmen forming the largest number.

The French Budget Committee has resumed its sittings in anticipation of the autumn session, which is expected to begin by the middle of October. The members of the committee, or at least the moiety of its members who are in attendance, do not (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) seem to have learned any lesson from the threatened abolition of the French protectorate of Chinese Catholics; for on Sept. 17th, by eight votes to four, they struck out the vote of 1,029,000fr. for cauonries. As if to show their dislike to all forms of religion, they also rejected the vote for the Protestant faculties of theology and the Jewish seminaries ; but this decision will probably be reversed by the Chamber. The committee likewise reduced by 100,000fr. the vote for the Algerian and Tunisian priests. But for two radical members being detained at a masonic gathering, the committee would have rejected the ecclesiastical estimates altogether.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich is fast extending eastwards, and will before long stretch from Woolwich to Erith. A new torpedo factory, one of the largest and most important buildings in the arsenal, is fast approaching completion, and will be opened at Christmas. The large engine and machinery to be used in manufacturing torpedoes are nearly ready. Two new fuze stores have also just been completed, and the cartridge-case factory has been considerably extended. Her Majesty's War Department having officially declared by army circular that the ball cartridge hitherto in use should become obsolete, a large quantity of new small-arm ammunition has been manufactured, the cases being all solid drawn, obviating the complaint of jamming in the rifles. With the improvement in the small-arm ammunition is a factory for the manufacture of the lead rod from which the bullets are pressed, and a new annealing furnace and foundry for brass. In consequence of the extension of the arsenal eastwards, and the difficulty of making one bell reach the surrounding homes of the artisans, the arsenal authorities have decided to put an additional bell at the Marsh gate. A new bell of great strength and power is being manufactured for the main gate.

The Head Quarters of the 2nd Chesshire Regiment returns to Umballa from Solon, leaving on the 20th and arriving on the 26th October.

The depôt of the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment left Fort William on the 9th October for Cawnpore, where the battalion was stationed when moved to Calcutta. The depôt is about 112 strong, and is under the command of Captain J. R. H. Richards.

Colonel B H Pottinger has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Bombay District ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Lockhart to command the Royal Artillery, Aden Brigade ; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Budgen to command the Royal Artillery, Northern Division.

Colonel E L. Hawkins has retired upon a pension and extra-annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

The Admiralty have forwarded instructions to Chatham directing that every exertion is to be used to complete the armoured and other vessels in readiness for being commissioned. The workmen engaged on the vessels are to be employed extra time, and, if necessary, the hands are to work in relays day and night.

The torpedo flotilla of the Royal Navy has received several additions by the delivery of a number of first-class torpedo vessels from the contractors. The Admiralty have issued instructions for these vessels to be at once completed for sea and placed in the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve in readiness for active service.

In consequence of the inquiry now going on in the various departments of the army, the Secretary of State for War has approved of Colonel Close, Royal Artillery, retaining the post of Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Factory at Woolwich for six months beyond the expiration of the regular five years of tenure on the 1st of October.

Sir Edward Morris, Commissary-General, will retire from active service at the end of the present month. His successor has not yet been selected.

BOMBAY EDUCATION IN THE COLINDERIES.

The exhibition of the books and models which represent the work of the Christian Vernacular Education Society will be found well worthy a visit. It is placed just outside the entrance to the Duval dining room, in one of those shady corners to which educational affairs are too often relegated in the days of display. For the following details we are indebted to Mr. B. A. Gupté, the Commissioner for this particular section of the Indian Court. The model of an indigenous school from the Bombay Presidency, contributed by Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Poona, gives a clear idea of this humble style of educational institution. The Brahman schoolmaster, sitting on a raised and cushioned seat, has in front of him eighteen boys of various castes and positions in life placed in three rows. Those in the front row to the left are the most advanced pupils of the school, being able to read and write. They are presented as engaged in a writing lesson, each holding his reed pen, and having his separate inkstand on the right. The more careless boys of the lot have spoiled their clothes with ink. The *rumal* or satchel, literally towel, contains writing paper, copy slips, penholder with reed pens of sorts, a pair of scissors, a penknife, manuscript letters, mythological stories, accounts of exploits of the favourite heroes of India, books of Hindu hymns or popular songs, and a vernacular calendar called *panelang*. When the writing lesson is over, each boy has to take out the letters, stories, or accounts of the exploits of local heroes, and sit reading it. He has then to do his arithmetic till the close of the day, when the whole of the school has to revise or recite its mental arithmetic together in a chorus resounding from one end of the street to the other. The second row in the model consists of boys who have either finished or nearly finished the multiplication tables, which they write on their slates or sand-boards, and recite together in a sort of chorus, under the leadership of the teacher. The third row which is near the right hand of the teacher shows biginners at work with their alphabets or some of the more simple multiplication tables. The first boys in the first and third rows, the first two in the second, and the one who is standing in the third row, are boys of the Brahman or other higher Hindu castes. The third boy in the first row is a Marvadi—a banker trader, an Indian Jew. The rest, with darker skins and scantier clothes, are *Shudras*, either farmers or gardeners. Children of the higher castes can afford to pay higher fees, of which there never was a fixed rate, and therefore, naturally receive better attention. The lower the class the more distant the seat from the most revered Brahman teacher. The sand-board used in these schools is interesting from its sometimes having the representations of Ganesh, the god of learning and his two attendant goddesses, *Riddhi* and *Siddhi*, the deities presiding over power and success. Powdered brick, carefully pulverised, is carried in a small flask generally made of the *bel* or Ægle marmelos fruit, or sometimes of wood. It is spread on the board, and the letters are written with a bamboo style, or the hard bicoloured quill of the porcupine. Some boards have the vernacular letters carved on them to enable the beginner to run his pen through the grooved shape till he can draw it for himself. When all the boys begin to read their lessons, or to recount their mental arithmetic, they naturally produce a noise which even to the accustomed ears of the village schoolmaster, is deafening enough, and to stop this he strikes his cane on the ground. The noise stops, but it soon begins with a small humming rising gradually to the highest pitch of a loud roar! The course of instruction imparted in this school rarely goes beyond mental arithmetic and ability to read and write. In days gone by much more attention was paid to the vernacular current handwriting of the pupil than to anything else, and no grammar was taught till the late Rao Bahadur Dadon Pandurang and Bal Gangawnar Shar Shastri compiled, for the first time, texts published by the Educational Department only about thirty years ago.—*The Schoolmaster.*

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The match last night in the polo *fête* concluded the series of first ties, the A. D. C.'s, who meet the winners of the opening match this evening, having drawn a bye in the earlier encounters. The excitement of the first portion of the game between the Central India Horse and the representatives from the Nizam's Palace more than atoned for that which was lacking on the preceding days, and when half-time was reached with four goals credited to each side, the display of feeling on the part of the immense crowd around the ground could not be controlled. The Hyderabad representatives received a most cordial welcome to the tournament, and the success which attended their dashing play at its commencement was unstintedly recognized on all sides, and from no section of the spectators more warmly than from where the European ladies and gentlemen congregated most thickly. Their string of ponies, all magnificent animals, and in the pink of condition, enabled the Nizam's officers to ride completely round their opponents during the first half of the game, though the disparity in the mounts was not so glaring later on, when the Central India Horse bestirred themselves to the utmost to save their reputation from the defeat which the native players threatened to inflict on them. That they were successful in the end, was as much a triumph for English pluck and endurance, as for their skill in the polo field, was generally recognised. At the same time the applause which on every possible occasion encouraged the Hyderabad players showed how keenly alive were the onlookers to the gameness of the struggle made by the younger players against the veteran belonging to the Central India Horse, and to the brilliant skill exhibited in the course of the game by the individual members from the Nizam's capital. Afsur Jung and his companions have the proud satisfaction of knowing that their colours were only lowered, and that too after a gallant fight, to a team representing a regiment who have in previous years carried away the coveted trophy on more occasions than one, and will require a deal of beating if they are not to take the cup back with the them at the conclusion of the present tournament. Last night's teams were :—

Central India Horse. (*Colors* : Maroon.)	Nizam's Palace Team. (*Colors*: Yellow.)
Major Neill.	Afsur Jung Bahadur.
Capt. Masters.	Mirza Abdoola Beg.
Mr. Daly.	Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
Mr. Cotgrave.	Mr. Ameen-oo-deen

The umpires were Major Clark for the Central India Horse, and Mr. Craigie for the Nizam's team

FIRST ROUND.

The game opened auspiciously for the Central India Horse, for after Captain Masters and Ibrahim Beg had crossed sticks, the ball was got away by the former. He was stopped by Afsar Jung, who in his turn was robbed by Major Neill. The Mhow captain came away with an excellent run, but missed when approaching the Hyderabad goal. Ameen-oo-din diverted its course by taking the ball round the ground, and it went to the rear of the flags on the lower side, only to be returned and knocked over the back line. The captain of the Nizam's team rode across and armed himself afresh with a better stick, and the game being resumed, he tested his weapon by a fine drive into the middle of the ground. Major Neill here met the bamboo "sphere," and bringing it on, Mr. Daly knocked it out on the upper side. As soon as it was again put over the chalk, the same player ran with it across to the corner, and the first goal was registered for the Englishmen after five minutes' play. Matters were soon equalised, for when the Hyderabadis went to the Money School goal, in their turn, Afsur Jung, with a mighty hit, sent the ball flying towards the Gymkhana end, where, with Ibrahim Beg's aid he got a shot at goal, which Mr. Cotgrave spoiled. The ball was dribbled away by Major Neill, but Ibrahim Beg came on with a rush, and hit the first goal for his side. The pretty play of the Hyderabad captain drew forth cries of warm approval when goals had been exchanged for the second time, and his men had it all their own way into their opponents' country. They were deprived of this advantage by a claim of "off-side," whereupon the ball was taken down to their own goal, and there hit off. It went out of play almost immediately, and the teams rode away to re-saddle.

Central India Horse, 1 ; Nizam's Palace Team, 1.
Time—9mins.

SECOND ROUND.

Again the wearers of the canary jerseys played up in magnificent form, backing up one another admirably in a succession of exciting runs, and hitting with unerring precision. Afsur Jung inaugurated the bout by bringing the ball from behind his own goal in dashing style, and, when ridden off, Ibrahim Beg took up the run, and neatly dodging Daly, scored the second point for the Palace four, his captain interposing between the pursuit of the Mhow players. On a wonderfully handy pony, Afsur Jung scampered off after the crossing of sticks, until dispossessed by Mr. Daly, who, playing up in spirited style, carried it back to the opposite goal. Ibrahim Beg, by the aid of a random stroke in the air, which luckily hit the mark, stopped a drive of Mr. Cotgrave's, and a scrimmage of some duration was terminated by Afsur Jung racing straight across to the Mhow goal, unapproached by any of his adversaries' ponies. His shot at the mark was not true, and almost on the line he tried to change the direction of the ball with a diagonal hit, but it was too late. Mr. Cotgrove with one blow despatched the ball a hundred yards away, and meeting it, when smartly returned, brought it once more into central ground. The Hyderabad captain was at this point seen to greatest advantage, and wherever he charged, the game became keenly exciting. Unfortunately at a critical moment his pony developed an untractable disposition, and the goal being temporarily deprived of its guardian, Captain Masters from a few yards away scored the second goal and made the scores equal. Again the Nizam's team commenced by pressing their opponents, but Mr. Cotgrave brought it from their goal to the opposite corner. Afsur Jung sent it back towards the Money School, and finally Abdoola Beg, racing parallel with the goal line, took a side shot as he passed, and drove the ball through his pony's legs and between the flags. Only a minute and a half remained before the ringing of the bell, but this sufficed for the Palace team to score another notch over their famous adversaries. Ibrahim Beg was the quickest on the ball after sticks had been crossed, and when Mr. Cotgrove obtained possession, his turbaned rival dispossessed him, the ball was hit out, and, led by Mr. Daly, the cavalrymen swept away with it to the Hyderabad goal. Afsur Jung successfully passed it on, and Ibrahim Beg, playing forward in rare form, had a tussle with Mr. Cotgrave, in which the latter was worsted. The captains of both teams now missed ; Ibrahim Beg coming up took the ball past them, and going on in full gallop hit a fourth goal for the Nizam's party. There were cries of "bravo" from all sides as the yellow jackets rode up for fresh ponies.

Central India Horse, 2 ; Nizam's Palace Team, 4.
Time—18mins. 40secs.

THIRD ROUND.

This round was of shorter duration but as fast as ever. Afsur Jung came at once to the fore, and by clever play got the ball into the corner by the Money School, where, when Major Neill brought it out, the Hyderabad captain smacked it still nearer the goal, with a back-hander. Mr. Cotgrave despatched the ball over quarter of the maidan's length at one swoop of the mallet, giving Captain Masters an opportunity, which he failed to take by some mischance. The ball went behind the Hyderabad goal, and, though twice stopped by Afsur Jung after its revival, Mr. Daly at last steered it through. In the succeeding bout, a fine run fell to Major Neill, and Captain Masters in attempting to crook Ibrahim Beg's stick lost his own. Mr. Ameen-oo-din, with a fine drive for the goal at the Gymkhana end, missed by a foot or so. When returned to play, a neck and neck race ensued between Afsur Jung and Captain Masters, who had driven the ball along the Bori Bunder side. The Nizam's officer first obtaining the chance with his superior mount, smote it with a back-hander, and, in a scrimmage, Ibrahim Beg came away clear with the ball. The Mhow goal-keeper swirling his stick round and round missed three or four times in quick succession, and Ibrahim Beg, close upon him at the time, sent the ball flying goalwards, though without result, the ball just passing beyond the goal flags, Major Neill and Captain Masters with a rush changed the venue of the fight to the enemy's ground, from which Ameen-oo-din removed it, striking alternately over each flank until the ball went over the chalk. Mr. Craigie trundled it out from the vicinity of the ponies in reserve, Captain Masters helped it on, and Mr. Daly hit a goal with a side shot, equalising the score once again as half-time was reached.

Central India Horse, 4.; Nizam's Palace Team, 4.
Time—26mins. 40secs.

FOURTH ROUND.

For the remainder of the match, the play was appreciably slower. The rattling pace of the previous rounds had evidently been too quick to be maintained until the end, and the hitting of the Nizam's team lost that certainty which had previously rendered every stroke a foregone conclusion. Afsur Jung had one attempt at the goal of the other side, but had to retreat in self-defence immediately afterwards. The ball was for some little time kept rolling about the goal of the Palace team, until Afsur Jung daringly took it straight in front and down the lower side of the maidan, without meeting a check until near the enclosure for the ponies of the Central India team. When thrown out, the ball after being missed by one after another, was hit straight across the ground by Mr. Daly, and striking the post fell dead within a few inches. Some incomprehensible fiddling with it succeeded, and the Nizam's men permitted it to be taken through the posts. Ibrahim Beg hit the ball straight away when the usual formalities had been gone through, and following in hot pursuit missed the goal by a hair's breadth. As the bell rung, Major Neill, in an endeavour at the other side, from the front of the Nizam's goal, sent the ball over the line.

Central India Horse, 5 ; Nizam's Palace Team, 4.
Time—34mins. 40secs.

FIFTH ROUND.

Ibrahim Beg started the round by bringing out the ball towards the side, but could not get through. Ameen-oo-din was more successful, though in mid-field Mr. Cotgrave returned it with one tremendous left-hander ; the ball went behind the flags, and Major Neill, on its being revived, was taking it into goal, when Afsur Jung crooked his stick over the Mhow captain's back. For this infringement of the rules, the Central India team elected to have a free hit from where the ball was when the foul occurred. The opportunity was entrusted to Mr. Cotgrave, but no goal was obtained. Afsur Jung when once the ball got clear took it from goal to goal with one stroke after another, concluding with a long-distance shot which nearly scored another notch. Captain Masters ran it back to the opposite end, but missed a left hand stroke. However, Mr. Daly picked up the ball, and sent it in front, returning it later on with a back-handed blow, when Major Neill carried on the fight. In a general scrimmage the ball was sent through, the sixth and last goal being thus credited to the Central India Horse. In the course of the remainder of the round, Mr. Cotgrave distinguished himself with some terrific hitting and a grand run along the top of the maidan, when Mr. Daly knocked the ball over the boundary.

Central India Horse, 6 ; Nizam's Palace Team, 4.
Time—43mins. 15secs.

SIXTH ROUND.

Only four and three-quarter minutes remained for the concluding round. Neither side scored, though Major Neill and Mr. Daly had trie for the Mhow players, and Mr. Cotgrave by lifting the ball twice high in the air disposed of a close attack by Ameen-oo-din, of the Hyderabad visitors.

To night's game is sure to be an exciting contest the winners of Saturday playing the A. D. C.'s, Poona. Mr. Hanwell has been unfortunately injured by a fall from his pony, and, should he be unable to play, Mr. Preston will take his place, but in any case a fast game may be safely anticipated. The teams are :—

A. D. C.'s, Poona. (*Colors* : Dark Blue.)	Bombay Gymkhana. (*Colors* : Black and Yellow.)
Capt. Phayre (Capt.)	Mr. A. Arthur (Capt.)
" Hamilton.	" C. Gray.
" Russell.	" H. E. Pease,
" Hanwell.	" P. B. Savile.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of yesterday's match :—Mr. Gell beat Mr. Rivett-Carnac (11-15, 15-11, 15-2.) To-day, at 2-30 p.m., Capt. Capel-Cure will play Mr. Cotgrave.

THE POONA WHIPPING CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

The case in which Captain Hughes, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is charged with assaulting Messrs. R. D. Settna and Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee, was resumed to-day before Colonel LaTouche, Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, with Mr. Gungaram Bhow, a pleader, appeared for the complainants ; and Mr. Merwanjee Framjee conducted the defence. The Court was crowded mostly with Parsees.

Inspector Collett, being recalled, said in answer to the Magistrate : I did not notice, when I stopped Captain Hughes' carriage, that he had lifted up his whip to strike me. I cannot say now whether the road down which Captain Hughes' carriage was coming had been blocked. The carriages of both the complainants and the defendant were on the move while the whips were being given.

To Mr. Mehta : My attention at the time of the occurrence was drawn to my other duties. When I say that both the carriages were on the move, as regards the complainants' carriage, I say that their horses were jumping owing to the whip, and consequently the carriage appeared to be in motion.

Mr. Mehta : I suppose it is impossible for you to describe everything accurately, because there was a great deal of confusion at that time ?

Witness : Yes.

The Magistrate : Oh, I know you can hardly hear one another on such occasions.

Mr. Mehta : It is not a question of hearing, your Honour, but it is simply a matter of noticing every detail amidst such a crowd and confusion. (To Mr. Collet) : When you gave Captain Hughes' name to Mr. Framjee, do you remember telling him that Captain Hughes was nearly raising his whip at you, and that if he had done so, you would have dragged him down ?

Witness : I do not remember having had such conversation with Mr. Framjee ; it is not at all likely.

Mr. Mehta : Do you remember repeating the same conversation to Mr. Gungaram Bhow, when he asked you what had happened ?

Witness : I don't think I could have had such conversation with Mr. Gungaram Bhow. It is impossible.

Q.—I believe Captain Hughes saw you about this case ?

A.—When ?

Mr. Mehta : Never mind when.

Witness : Yes, he did come a day or two after the incident to my bungalow, and I had a conversation with him about this case.

With the Court's permission, Mr. Merwanjee asked the witness whether he had heard the defendant make use of abusive language to anybody. The witness replied that he had not : The pleader then, in asking whether the witness had not noticed all the details of the incident, read the following from the report in the *Bombay Gazette* :—"Q.—Could you see properly ? A.—I made it my business to watch the whole case." The witness replied that so far, his statement was quite correct, but at the same time, he had his other duties also to attend to.

Mr. J. D. Dunsterville, of the Revenue Servey, was next called and examined by Mr. Merwanjee. He said : I was at the races on the 25th September. After the races were over, I went to look for my own carriage, and was behind Captain Hughes' carriage. I saw Captain Hughes' dog-cart pulled up behind a two-horse carriage.

Q.—What did you observe ?

A.—I saw Captain Hughes flicking the horses of the carriage.

The Magistrate : Was he striking them ?

A.—No ; he was simply flicking them to get them out of his way.

The Magistrate : Was he doing it gently ?

A.—Yes, it was done merely to get the horses out of his way. When he had succeeded in turning away the horses' heads from him, he made a way for himself. As he passed along he made a backhanded flick at the complainants' coachman on the box, and a second flick he made touched the hat of the Parsee gentleman farthest from him.

Q.—Did he appear to be striking these gentlemen ?

A.—No ; I believe the flicking was quite accidental. Had it been the intention of Captain Hughes to assault the complainants, he would have stopped his carriage and deliberately struck them.

The Magistrate : Did you see Captain Hughes strike ny one purposely ?

A.—I cannot say if he struck any one deliberately or not, but to me the flicking of the whip appeared to be purely accidental. I was from 30 to 40 yards away from the scene. The gentleman farthest from Captain Hughes was Mr. Framjee, who had a stick with a silver knob in his hand.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hughes use any abusive language ?

A.—I did not. There was a great deal of noise at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta : When I was looking on, there were some carriages between me and Captain Hughes' dog-cart. I was on foot when I saw the occurrence.

Mr. Mehta : I suppose you will admit Mr. Dunsterville, that from the position in which you were, it was rather difficult to say positively whether the striking was accidental or deliberate ?

A.—I think it was accidental.

Mr. Mehta : Supposing the striking had followed the remark alleged to have been made by one of the complainants, would you not conclude that it was deliberate ?

A.—From what I saw I do not think it was a deliberate stroke. From what little I know of Captain Hughes, I do not think he could have deliberately given a stroke.

Mr. Mehta : Oh, you are importing foreign matter in your evidence. Now, are you positive that two strokes were not given to the occupants of the carriage ?

A.—I only saw one. If two strokes had been given, I should have seen them. If, however, the complainants and Mr. Collett were to say that more than one stroke was given, then I only say that that might have been the case. Flicking would not leave a mark upon one's person a couple of hours afterwards. But, perhaps it might on a bare neck. From what I noticed in the present case, the lash went round one of the complainants' hat.

In the course of his re-examination, the witness said the carriages that were between him and the dog-cart of Captain Hughes did not obstruct his seeing the occurrence he had described.

Frederick G. Collett, a police constable belonging to the Poona Cantonment, said on the last day of the races he was on duty at the Race-course. He saw Captain Hughes flick at the complainants' horses. He saw the flicking only once, and at that time the defendant was in front of the complainants' carriage. The witness's attention was not exclusively directed to this occurrence. He did not think there was any deliberate assault.

Cross-examined : There were a number of carriages passing up and down the road at the time of the occurrence. The first time I saw Captain Hughes' dog-cart was when he gave the flick. After I saw the flick was given, I saw Captain Hughes drive on. I did not see the complainants' horses struck. I cannot say the flick touched anybody or anything at all. I cannot swear whether the flick was given more than once. I did not pay very close attention to what was going on.

Inspector Collett, being called again, said, in answer to a question put by the Magistrate, that when he asked Captain Hughes for his name, he gave it to him at once.

The case for the defence having been closed, Mr. Mehta wished to recall Mr. Jehangier, in reference to Inspector Collett's statement that he had not the complainant that, if Captain Hughes had raised his whip at him, he would have dragged him down.

The Magistrate did not think Mr. Mehta could now tender any evidence to contradict one of his own witnesses.

Mr. Mehta said he was not going to call any fresh witness, and it was but fair that Mr. Jehangier should be allowed to give his evidence in regard to the stat

were to be believed in regard to the particular issue to be decided by the court. It might be that Captain Hughes knew very little of Hindustani. However, it must be remembered, that words like those attributed to him were picked up very soon. Mr. Mehta did not think it was a very grave fault to use an abusive epithet in a moment of anger, but he was constrained to say, to put it rather bluntly, that Captain Hughes' statement was not in all points as correct as it might have been. As to the remark made by Mr. Framjee—"I must ask you not to use your whip!"—the defendant had not a word to say upon it, and it was corroborated by Inspector Collett. This remark had a most important bearing on the question of intention, which in nine cases out of ten could only be gathered from surrounding circumstances. Mayne said in his Commentaries that he had frequently drawn attention to the maxim that a man was assumed to bear the natural consequences of his act. "If," he says, "I strike another the law will presume that I intended to strike him. If I say it was only an accident, the burden of proving it will lie upon me." It would, therefore, be sufficient for the purpose of the prosecution if the fact was proved that the complainants were struck. Inspector Collett said that two strokes were aimed at the complainants.

The Magistrate: But Mr. Collett distinctly says in his cross-examination that he cannot say whether the whip was applied to the coachman or the complainants.

Mr. Mehta said that it was not denied that the whip had struck the complainants. Besides the evidence of Inspector Collett, the complainants' ghorawla distinctly swore that the occupants of the carriage were struck. Mr. Dunsterville's evidence had not, in the least, advanced the defendant's case. He was at a distance of thirty or forty yards, with a number of carriages between him and the scene of the incident, and, from the position in which he was placed, it was impossible for him to judge whether the stroke was intentional or not. Mr. Dunsterville might have given his evidence fairly, and the impression produced on his mind might be just what he had stated it to be; but he was not in a position to judge of all the circumstances. Could an impression formed from the position he was in be well placed in opposition to the positive evidence of those who had deposed to what had taken place? As for Constable Collett's evidence, it was simply worthless, he having seen but a portion of the occurrence. Mr. Gungaram, Mr. Mehta went on to say, had just pointed out to him that, if anything, Mr. Dunsterville's evidence went rather to support the case for the prosecution, the witness having said that the whip had been aimed at the Parsee occupants of the carriage, and that it had touched them.

The Magistrate: All Mr. Gungaram Bhow's remarks are to the point, as a rule. That is my experience.

Mr. Mehta said he had the honour of being instructed by Mr. Gungaram in other cases as well, and he had always received valuable help from him in laying his case before the Court. Mr. Merwanjee had asked questions to witnesses about things they had not seen. Any evidence so given, was of no value, and counsel read an extract in his support from Peel on Evidence, showing that other things being equal, negative evidence is set aside in favour of positive evidence. The story of the prosecution was perfectly consistent. It was that the horses were struck, the ghoravala was struck, and the occupants of the carriage were struck.

The Magistrate said that, as far as he could gather, it appeared from Captain Hughes' statement that in recovering the whip, after making a backhanded slash at the ghoravala, it must have touched the complainants.

Mr. Mehta: Captain Hughes' statement is very disingenuous. If that is his defence, why does not he say so?

Captain Hughes: I say, Sir, I spoke very clearly on that.—

The Magistrate: Well, you need not interpose. You have your pleader here.

Mr. Mehta: He says he gave a backhanded stroke to the ghoravala, but he does not choose to enlighten the Court as to what afterwards took place.

The Magistrate: But a person driving away after giving such a backhanded stroke is not in a position to know what has since happened.

Mr. Mehta: I quite admit that many wonderful things are possible in this world. It had been stated, Mr. Mehta continued, that, if Captain Hughes had known that he had hit the occupants of the carriage, he would have at once apologized. Now, supposing the occupants of the carriage had been Englishmen, and the defendant had struck their driver, and supposing the Englishmen had got out of their carriage and called out to the defendant to stop, would he not, as a gentleman, have felt it his duty to apologize? But here he did nothing of the kind, and having failed to do what he ought to have done, the Court should not give him the benefit of the halting apology he had subsequently offered. Here were two gentlemen driving in a well-appointed carriage—one an officer of Government, holding a high position, and the other a member of the Bar, and a professor of Jurisprudence—who distinctly swore to positive facts regarding the abusive epithet and the strokes given to them when the defendant was remonstrated with. Then there was the evidence of Inspector Collett and the ghoravala to prove deliberate intention on the part of the defendant.

It was now past 3 o'clock, and the Magistrate here interrupted Mr. Mehta and said that if he was likely to take much further time of the Court, he must adjourn the case till the following day, because he had any amount of papers to dispose of.

Mr. Mehta: Your Worship will kindly see that. I have come down from Bombay, and am very anxious that the case should conclude to-day. I shall not take long. From a very large experience of Mofussil courts, I can say, that I am greatly indebted to the Magistrates there for the invariable courtesy shown to me. I count some of these Magistrates among my best friends, and I am glad to see some of them brought to Bombay. As I have come all the way from Bombay, I will ask the Court to allow me a few minutes more.

The Magistrate: All right.

Mr. Mehta then continuing, said that Captain Hughes' statement was in part disingenuous and was contradicted in material points by his own syce. It would be entirely wrong to suppose that the defendant had offered an ample apology, and that the complainants had shown a vindictive spirit by not accepting it. Captain Hughes had failed to express regret at the proper time, as any right-minded person, and any gentleman, would have done, if he saw that his striking a ghoravala had exasperated his masters. Instead of doing this, when Captain Hughes saw that a summons had been taken out against him in a Court of Justice, it occurred to him that it might be just as well for him to express his regret. But what is more, the apology that had been offered was quite worthless. It was simply adding insult to injury, because the apology was based upon facts which the complainants positively denied. When the apology was offered on the basis that it was all a mere accident, the complainants were quite justified in refusing it.

The Magistrate: Do you mean to say that if Captain Hughes had at once come up to the complainants and said, "I am very sorry for what has occurred," nothing more would have been heard of the matter?

Mr. Mehta: Nothing more would have been said about it, if Captain Hughes had admitted the facts.

The Magistrate: You are acting, of course, on instructions.

Mr. Mehta said that if Captain Hughes had admitted the assault and apologized at the time, his apology would have been accepted. If the complainants had been actuated by a vindictive spirit, they might have prompted their ghoravala to issue a summons against Captain Hughes, who if he did not actually strike the man, had rendered himself liable to a conviction by aiming his whip at him. In conclusion, Mr. Mehta said the complainants felt that they owed it not merely to their own self-respect, but to their countrymen, to take proceedings against the defendant. So far from being actuated by vindictive motives, they thought they were bound to take all this trouble, believing in all sincerity that they would be doing a service to their community.

Captain Hughes (to the Magistrate): May I address a few words, Sir?

Mr. Mehta: I must say it would be very irregular to do so now.

Inspector Collect being again called, the Magistrate asked him whether the defendants had complained to him of assault, and whether any mark was shown to him. Mr. Collett replied in the affirmative. One of the complainants, he could not tell exactly which of them it was, had shown to him a mark on the neck.

Captain Hughes here again rose and begged permission to say a few words, but Mr. Mehta objected to his addressing the Court, after the case had been concluded, and the objection was allowed.

Judgment in this case will be delivered on Thursday.

GUBERNATORIAL SQUABBLES IN MAURITIUS.

THE *Times* has received the following communication from Port Louis under date the 31st of August:—The Governor has not carried out his threat of suspension against Mr. Clifford Lloyd; but that gentleman has become heartily tired of the way in which the government is being carried on, and he leaves to-day for England. His departure is viewed with deep regret, because, although he ostensibly goes on three months' leave of absence, it is believed he does not mean to return so long as Sir John Pope Hennessy remains here. His Excellency has been three years among us, and he has done little or nothing except quarrel with his principal officers. In the meanwhile the finances are going to ruin. The yearly deficits are appalling—last year no less than 1,095,000 rupees. This year will show almost as much, while 1884 was as bad. As for legislation, it is at a standstill. His Excellency has suspended the Assistant Colonial Secretary, contrary to a verdict of a majority of his Executive Council; and I believe the Lieutenant-Governor has written in strong terms to Downing-street about it.

POONA CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

The following are additional scores made at this meeting:—

MATCH No. XXXVI.

C. M. RIFLE GATHERING E 800 YARDS.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Staff Arm Tooth, Ordnance	30	25
2 Corpl Butler, B Vol	29	20
3 Pte Taylor, Lanc Fus	29	15
4 Sergt Black, B Vol	28	10
5 Corpl Weston, E Y	28	10
6 Lc Sergt Bethell, G I P	28	8
7 Corpl Sallis, Worc	27	8
8 Lc Corpl Clabby, B Vol	27	5
9 Corpl Hay, G I P	27	5
10 Vol Middlecoat, B V	27	5
11 Corpl Critchell, B B C I	27	5
12 Sergt Edmondson, Oxford	27	5

MATCH No. XXXVI.

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PUDAMJEE PESTONJEE.

1 Pte Muldoon, E Y Regt	68	50
2 Corpl Moore, Lanc Fus	62	30
3 Sergt Bedford, Gloster	62	25
4 Dr Eward, N Stafford	61	20
5 Sergt Cahill, B B V	61	20
6 Lc Corpl Bowland, E Y R	60	15
7 Corpl Rowland, E Y R	59	15
8 Pte Ashcroft Lanc Fus	59	10
9 Pte Taylor, Lanc Fus	58	10
10 Pte Rice, Lanc Fus	57	5
11 Cr Sgt Steenson, Dub Fus	57	5
12 Corpl Rielly, Dub Fus	57	5
13 Pte Hudson, E Y R	57	3
14 Pte McLynn Worc	57	3

counted out 3

MATCH No. XXXIX.

NUGAR STAKES.

1 Pte Nutha, Sing 13th N I	30	25
2 Hav Khan Sing 29th N I	28	20
3 Pte Sconath, 12th N I	27	15
4 L Hav Uttu Sing, 8th N I	26	10
5 Pte Sambhu Sinday 13th N I	26	8
6 Qr Mr Hav Ram Dean 29th N I	25	8
7 L N Ram Avtar Bersad 8th N I	25	5
8 Itnak, Gangnac 12th N I	25	5
9 Sub Amir Khan 13th N I	25	3
10 Pte Shoegovind Sing 13th N I	24	3
11 Pte Baghu, 22nd N I	24	3
12 „ Ramee Kadam, 10th N I	24	

1 counted out.

MATCH No. XLVI.

RIFLE GATHERING NATIVE 200 YARDS.

1 Hav Shaik Pir Mahomed, 21st	31	20
2 Pte Sumbuta Sing, 13th N I	30	15
3 Pte Natha Sing, 23rd N I	29	10
4 Lc Naik Narayen, Salonkey, 19th N I	29	10
5 Hav Ibrahim Khan, 8th N I	29	7
6 Pte Dajee Dowdeka, 8th N I	29	7
7 Pte Jacojee Anaraty, 10th N I	29	5
8 Pte Sumbhu Scindia, 13th	28	5
9 Lc Naik Ahmed Khan, 29th	28	5
10 Pte Raghu Perub, 13th N I	28	3
11 Pte Bhalavar Murajee 3rd N I	28	3
12 Naik Khooshall Sing, 22nd	28	

MATCH No 30.

RIFLE DERBY.

1 Cr Sergt Horton, Dub Fus	35	20
2 Col Lawrence, Worc	34	20
3 Sgt Downton, „	33	15
4 Cpl Moore, Lanc Fus	33	15
5 Ag Bom Dickee, R H A	33	10
6 Redford, Gloster	32	10
7 Lieut Ley, N. Staff	32	10
8 Armr Sgt Tooth, Ordnance	32	10
9 Pte Gilbert B V R	31	5
10 Sgt Rns, B V R	31	5
11 Vol Carvalho, B V R	31	5
12 Pte Marton, E Y Regt	30	5
13 Cpl Bond, E Y Regt	30	5
14 Sgt Mason N Staff	30	5
15 Pte Beadles, Oxf	30	5

2 counted out.

MATCH No. 2.

INTER REGIMENTAL N. 200 YARDS.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Dr Hav Khan Sing, 29th N I	30	20
2 Qr Mr Hav Ram Dean, 29th N I	29	15
3 Pte Ghoolam Mahomed, 29th N I	29	10
4 Jam Jhreba Khan, 29th N I	28	7
5 Naik Shaik Azum, 21st N I	28	7
6 Lc Naik Aba Ramassee, 21st N I	27	7
7 Pte Sumbhu Scinda, 13th N I	27	5
8 Pte Shoogovind Sing, 13th N I	27	5
9 Naik Shaik Shaku, 13th N I	27	5
10 Lc Naik Dulatrao Scinda, 19th N I	27	5
11 Hav Shaik Abdool, 4th N I	27	5
12 Pte Mahdoo Sawant, 12th N I	26	5
13 Pte Mahomed Khan, 13th N I	26	5
14 Sub Ameer Khan 13th N I	26	5
15 Sub Casnac Gumak, 12th N I	26	3
16 Lc Naik Isman Khan, 9th N I	26	3
17 Jam Jooris Khan, 29th N I	26	3
18 Pte Marajin Cillas, 19th N I	26	3
19 Lc Naik Itnac Gunnaek, 12th N I	26	3
20 Nk Shaik Abdool 21st N I	26	3

9 counted out.

MATCH No. 11.

INTER REGIMENTAL N.—500 YARDS.

1 D Hav Khan Sing 29th N I	28	20
2 Naik Luximon Mehite, 13th N I	29	15
3 Hav Maj Deo Sait, 10th N I	28	10
4 Pte Shaik Hussein, 8th N I	28	7
5 Naik Shaik Shaku, 13th N I	27	7
6 L Naik Sukaram Perub 19th N I	26	7
7 Pte Jan Menter, 10th N I	26	5
8 Pte Mokham Sing, 26th N I	26	5
9 Dr Marattee Koonsher, 8th N I	26	3
10 Hav Jeram, 3rd N I	26	3
11 Naik Shaik Lall Mahomed, 10th N I	26	3
12 Pte Shaik Isman, 3rd N I	26	3
13 „ Gommeter, 21st N I	26	3
14 Fifer Hussein, Khan 16th N I	25	3
15 Pte Bharu, 12th N I	25	3
16 „ Lall Sing, 3rd N I	25	3
17 „ Gopal Sing, 13th N I	25	3
18 L Naik Dulatrao Sinday, 19th N I	25	3
19 Pte Ramaya, 3rd N I	25	2
20 „ Ramchandra Perub, 12th N I	25	3
Highest Individual Score.		
Dr. Hav Kasson Sing, 29th N I	58	10

7 counted out.

MATCH No. 29.

RIFLE OAKS.

1 Pte Backhouse, E Y R	32	30
2 Cr Sergt Bowden, E Y R	32	20
3 Corpl Rowland, E Y R	30	15
4 Sergt Cahill, B V R	30	15
5 Lc Corpl Clabby, B V R	30	10
6 Lc Corpl Brun, E Y R	30	10
7 Sergt Davis, R E	29	10
8 Lc Corpl Millard, Oxf	29	10
9 Sergt Downton, Worc	29	5
10 Pte Dyland, N Staff	28	5
11 A S Tooth, S O	28	5
12 Lc Sergt McCormack, B B C I	28	5
13 Major Lacey, E Y Regiment	28	5
14 Corpl Sallis, Worc	28	5
15 F Mayer Scott, B B C I	28	5

3 counted out.

MATCH No. XXII.

GUNESH KHIND.

1 Naik Nazir Ali Khan, P H	56	15
2 „ Duarka Sing 2nd Lancers	46	10
3 Pte Hubbi Balla Khan	41	5
4 „ Abdul Rahim Khan	41	5
5 Naik Janki Rum, P H	36	3
6 Pte Sayyid Ahmed, 2nd Lancers	36	3
7 „ Xarim Shah, P H	36	3
Highest Score in Matches	21	22
Naik Nazir Ali Khan P H O	56	30

RENEWED RIOTING IN BELFAST.

A SERIOUS riot occurred on Sunday Sept. 17, in Belfast and resulted in loss of life and grave injuries. About half-past seven a man named Gorman was arrested at the corner of Hammond-street for interfering with a policeman who was endeavouring to prevent a disturbance. Two constables took him into custody, and they were both kicked and struck by the prisoner. A large crowd collected, and followed the prisoner, who was conveyed to the Divis-street Police Barracks. The barracks were immediately surrounded by a mob, who forced down the shutters and hurled in a volley of stones. There being only four constables present at the time, assistance was sent for to Peter's-hill Police Barracks. Meanwhile the police remaining in the barracks fired upon the crowd. A man named Boyd was shot dead; a woman named Dolan was also shot on the head and died on Sunday night, while a number of others were injured. Several policemen were also severely injured, and the barracks were partially wrecked. A reinforcement of police charged the mob and subdued the disturbances. A detachment of the West Surrey Regiment afterwards arrived upon the scene. Arrests were made, and the poisoners were conveyed to the central police station under a military escort.

Rioting was renewed on Monday afternoon. Early in the day a review of all the troops in the garrison, about three thousand in number, was held. To witness the manœuvres the majority of the workers on the Queen's Island and at several of the large mills took a holiday. On the return of the shipwrights through North-street, irritating expressions were made use of, with the usual result—that is, a volley of stones from one of the numerous alleys abutting on the main thoroughfare. The Island men at once retaliated. For about ten minutes North-street and Carrick-hill were the centre of the wildest rowdyism. The police and military soon arrived in strong force, and dispersed the rioters; but not before one woman was badly beaten, and a soldier had received a wound on the head, which disabled him. This was the first of a series of riots in different parts of the town, with more or less serious results. When the band of the Black Watch was passing Carrick-hill corner, the mob accompanying it threw stones over the heads of the soldiers, and wrecked the public-house of Mr. Kernan, which invariably forms an object of attack. This was the signal for retaliation from the Carrick-hill people, who flung showers of stones at their assailants, some of the bandsmen being injured. Again the police after great difficulty succeeded in driving off the rioters. Portions of the mob again met near the Old Lodge-road, and stone-throwing was renewed and many houses were wrecked. The police again temporarily dispersed the rioters. Proceeding from Clifton-street one of the mobs attacked the Nationalist Registration Rooms in Fleetwood-street, stones being thrown in large numbers. As the evening advanced the Shankhill-road became crowded, and much excitement was manifested. Policemen stationed on the road were attacked by a large mob and were driven into Townsend-street, down which they had to seek safety in flight. Stones were hurled after them and some shots were fired at the Falls-road end, to which they were running. A company of the Black Watch now appeared, and cleared the thoroughfare of both mobs. By half-past five the disturbances had extended to North Howard-street and Cupar-street. At Messrs. Combe and Barbour's iron-works, where about two thousand hands are employed, upon work being stopped, at half-past five, a quarrell arose between the rival parties employed in the works. Stones and other missiles were freely used, and more or less serious injuries were sustained by the combatants. On a strong body of police appearing the disturbances came to an end. One policeman is, however, reported to have been seriously injured. About half an hour later, upon the mill-workers being released from their employment in the various establishments, another disgraceful scene ensued, during which revolver-shots were exchanged. A lad named Chambers was shot in the leg in Cupar-street. He was picked up by some companions and carried to his home. He is not considered in a dangerous condition. The stone-throwing and occasional shooting here were continued with considerable vigour until the arrival of a company of the Black Watch, who charged and dispersed the crowds in a very summary manner. Late in the evening, however, rioting was renewed in Divis-street, the locality in which the police station was wrecked the previous night. The police fired on the rioters, and stones were thrown at the soldiers, who had orders not to fire. The latter found it necessary to move from the place in which they were attacked. They, however, dispersed a crowd which had assembled in Albert-crescent. Both shooting and stone-throwning between the opposing mobs took place, and at Springfield-road, leading from Falls-road to Shankhill-road, there was further rioting. Catholic and Protestant mobs met in Durham-street, and began a desperate onslaught on each other with stones. Both military and police appeared on the scene, and a body of dragoons charged the mob, clearing the streets with drawn swords. The police fired, and one man was shot through the shoulder and many persons injured. As late as one o'clock in the morning shots were being fired at Ballymacarrett. A sharp fight between armed parties occurred in Killen-street and College-square North, and a lad named Graham was shot in the breast and was not expected to recover. The mob were charged by detachments of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the latter with fixed bayonets, and several persons were wounded. Mounted police were fired at by roughs in Balaclava-street, off Falls-road; and in the same street a private of the 5th Dragoon Guards was knocked down by a huge paving-stone and very seriously injured. Twelve arrests were made. One of the prisoners, named John Rogan, a Catholic had a six-chambered revolver, four barrels of which had been recently discharged, in Townshend-street. Numbers of the police were driven by the Shankhill-road mob, and a number of shots were fired from Castles-street; but the Black Watch dispersed the mob. The disturbances were renewed on Tuesday, but the rioters were dispersed by the military and police. About a dozen persons were arrested.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

[THERE are symptoms" (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) "that the Egyptian question is about to become once more the subject of controversy between France and England. The *Journal des Debats* and the *Republique Francaise* publish the former an article, the latter a letter from London, which show the quarter from which the wind is setting. The *Debats* labours to show that, so far as Egypt is concerned, England should bear in mind that it is a question which interests the whole of Europe, and that for France especially it is a vital one. The Porte, which like all Eastern Powers is a worshipper of brute force, has according to the *Debats*, conceived a great respect for Russia, and therefore when England is convinced that none, not even the Turk, are so poor as to do her reverence "she should in her own interest open her eye to a sense of her own inadequacy to back up her diplomacy by main force." It proceeds:—

"It is possible that England anticipates that the day is not far distant when Russia will, through Bulgaria, reach the shores of the Bosphorus and the Ægean. She endeavours to comfort herself before hand by the reflection that the Canadian Railway gives her ready access to the Pacific and the extreme East by another route than the Mediterranean. She may also dream of indemnifying herself beforehand by laying hands upon Egypt and the Suez Canal. If, in this undertaking, England had only the resistance of the Ottoman Empire to deal with, the encounter would be most unequal. But the Egyptian question, however directly it may affect Turkey and England, is not specially a Turkish nor an English question. Interesting for the whole of Europe, it is a vital one for France. It is this that people in London are sometimes tempted to forget; it is an additional reason why we in Paris should not cease to repeat it."

The London letter in the *Republique*, from the pen of M. Paul Strauss, is devoted to the Colonial Exhibition, and refers to the same question. He writes:—

"There was a time when John Bull pledged his honour never to give up Constantinople to the Slavs. British pride, since then, has been taken down somewhat. At present we are told England will only fight to save India. Then, indeed, it will be war in earnest. The time is possibly close at hand when England will have to draw the sword to protect this Indian colony she is so proud of. That is the political reason why the present moment is a propitious one to arouse perpetual enthusiasm in favour of their distant possessions, and gives peculiar political significance to the encouragements which are given, even by royalty itself, to the South Kensington Exhibition. The fears, hopes, and interests of Great Britain are all involved in the question of India."

The *Republique* thus answers the *Debats*:—"In England, Egypt, as the road to India, is vital; for France, it is a mere question of *amour propre*." The *Temps*, in an article upon the British occupation of Egypt, dwells upon what it describes as the failure of England in that country, whose condition, it says, is becoming more and more unsatisfactory. The journal believes that a new crisis is about to break out at Cairo, and concludes as follows:—

"The members of the House of Commons are not alone in asking the Government to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt. The Sultan is alarmed, and refuses to continue to England the conditional mandate which he has given her. Europe, for similar reasons, cannot delay inference in a question which belongs to her, and in which England does not advance a step towards a solution, in spite of the frequent delays that she allows herself."

THE WARLIKE POWER OF RUSSIA.

The *Moscow Vedomosti*, referring to the imperial rescript of the 11th ult. conferring the insignia of the St. Alexander Newsky Order, set in brilliants, upon General Vannovsky, Minister of War, in recognition of his services in raising the warlike power of Russia, says:—

"The war of 1877 came upon Russia in the midst of the process of reorganization rendered necessary by the introduction of the general conscription. But the Russian army, although unprepared, acquitted itself well. Since then the reforms of the last six years have done their part, and a Plevna has become impossible. Whatever turn events may take, the Russian army can regard them calmly, in the consciousness of its power. It can be a powerful ally and also a terrible enemy. An army such as this constitutes a sure pledge of peace, an honourable peace, and one protecting the vital interest of the country. This fact can and must be kept before the eyes of European diplomatists. In the Balkan Peninsula it is now not only possible to bring about what Russia desires, as stated lately by a semi-official Vienna paper, but those things will be carried out which Russia requires, and from effecting which she cannot abstain, to please any one. The time for concessions is past. The recent manœuvres at Brest-Litovsk constituted an examination for the army, which gave the desired results. It is now a question of diplomacy's turn."

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

THE *Times*, in a leading article on the Parliamentary return showing the cost of the annual exodus to Simla, says:—"As regards the extra annual cost imposed by the annual migration, we have full details given for the five years which the returns profess to cover. The grand total for 1879-80 is 641,600 rupees. For 1880-81 it rises to 809,899. In that year, the expense for rents was higher; the expense headed "miscellaneous" was higher; the expense for personal travelling charges was very much higher. For 1881-82 the total cost was 731,701 rupees. For 1882-83 it was 800,545. For 1883-84 it sank back to 724,145. The Paper gives no explanation of the differences in detail which lead to these different results. We observe that in some years the presence at Simla of the Inspector-General of Ordnance serves to swell the figures very considerably. In other years he disappears altogether from the accounts. The Surgeon-General is another variant. He does not appear in the accounts for 1879-80. In the other four years he appears regularly, at a cost ranging from a little less than eight thousand rupees to a little less than eleven thousand. In the first year of the returns we find the Director-General of State Railway Stores among the civil officials at Simla. In the next year he disappears finally, and his place is taken by the Director-General of Railways, a much more costly personage. The Consulting Naval Officer appears twice at no very heavy charge on either occasion. After 1880-81 he does not appear again, that Government having ascertained by experience the his professional duties could be better discharged elsewhere than at an inland station on the hills. The Director of Army Remounts is the least expensive public functionary by far. While some officials entail a cost of more than eighty thousand rupees, the Director of Army Remounts costs on the average a bare two thousand. The letters from the Governor-General in Council, explanatory of these returns, claim to reduce the totals for each year to much more moderate figures than the returns themselves show. The returns give the gross expenditure incurred by the migrations. The rail net expenditure is said to be much less than this. A great part of the cost for each year comes under the heading of personal travelling expenses, transit of records, and charges on account of telegrams. But the travelling allowances go in great part to swell the receipts of railways in which the Indian Government has a pecuniary interest. So too, with the cost of the transit records. Most of the telegram charges appear on both sides of the year's financial accounts. They are telegram-charges on the side of expenditure, and they are telegram-receipts on the side of income. All these, then, must be deducted once or less entirely from the gross expenditure, in order to arrive at the real net expenditure. To Lord Kimberley's objection, that the working expenses of the railways, and of the telegraph department must be increased by the migrations of the Government, and that the set-off is therefore not complete, the reply of the Governor-General is that there is no such increase in either case. The only additional cost is for extra haulage, and this is too trifling to be taken into account at all. Nor is he content with barely meeting the point which Lord Kimberley had raised. He asserts further that not only is there no increase in the working expenses of the railways, but there is a very considerable increase in private traffic-receipts, due to the location of the Government of India at Simla. He believes that, if this could be calculated and taken into account, the net expense of the migrations would be shown to be much less than his former letter had made it, and that it might even disappear altogether.

It is unfortunate that every defence tried and every explanation offered by the Indian Government cuts two ways. We have seen this about the movement of the offices from Calcutta. We see it again in the attempt made to wipe out the expense of the migrations as far as it affects the Indian tax-payer. If the extra receipts from private traffic, due to the presence of the Government at Simla, are as large as the Governor-General asserts them to be, it is clear proof of the very grave public inconvenience which the migrations cannot fail to cause. On the Governor-General's own showing, a yearly sum, seldom less than five lakhs of rupees, and sometimes considerably more, is spent by private individuals on travelling expenses, which they incur only in consequence of the absence of the Government and its departments from their post at Calcutta, and of their far-off location at Simla. But of the waste of time thus caused there is no mention, and to busy men time means money. This view of the case does not seem to have presented itself to the Governor-General in Council. He takes credit for a course which allows his railways to earn more money, and he leaves out of sight the time and energy thus consumed with no corresponding result. The relief he claims for the Indian tax-payers as a class can be obtained only at a very heavy expense to individual tax-payers. So far from being a set-off, it may be more properly put down as a large additional sum on the wrong side of the accounts.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

IN the House of Commons Mr. J. Maclean asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to a statement in the *Times* Money Article of Sept. 14, that "one member of the Currency Commission, at least, whose practical experience and sound views will be likely to exercise considerable influence upon his colleagues, does not hesitate to let it be known that he intends to put his foot down at an early stage of the proceedings and to stifle any attempt to discuss the question of tampering with the currency system under which this country has reached unrivalled prosperity and economical development;" whether this expression of opinion was consistent with the terms of reference to the Currency Commission, which expressly provided for the full discussion of the question; and whether the Government would cause inquiries to be made in order to ascertain the name of the Commissioner who had pledged himself to this foregone conclusion, and would consider the expediency of removing his name from the Commission.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The hon. member is, perhaps, not aware that my right hon. friend the Secretary for Scotland, who is chairman of the Gold and Silver Commission, answered this question very fully the other day replying to the hon. member for Greenock (Mr. T. Sutherland). I have nothing to add to the answer which my right hon. friend then gave; except that the result of further inquiries which I have made privately is to confirm his views that the statement in the article was unauthenticated and unworthy of credence. (Hear, hear.)

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

In reply to Dr. Tanner, Sir J. Gorst said: I regret the impossibility of discussing the pedigree of the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda within the limits of an answer to a question. The selection of the present Gaekwar took place more than eleven years ago, as an act of State, after full consideration by the Government of India. The right of the Gaekwar depends upon that selection, and no dispute or question of right for any reasons whatever will be permitted by her Majesty's Government.

ARMY SURGEONS IN INDIA.

In reply to Dr. Tanner, Sir J. Gorst said: The uniform for the Army Medical Department, is not prescribed by Indian regulations. Surgeons rank with captains in India as elsewhere. They draw in India a higher rate of pay and allowances than lieutenants. But after six years a surgeon's pay is increased by 110 rs. a month, and is more than a captain's. The Secretary of State does not consider that there is any necessity for changing the present rates of Indian pay of the Army Medical Department.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

Mr. Henry S. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the rules for pensions affecting the uncovenanted service in India were governed by a resolution of the Government of India No. 1,585, dated July 1, 1870, embodying a despatch of May 18, 1855; and whether that resolution was still in force; and, if not, how or when it was abrogated; whether in that resolution, while the pay of the uncovenanted civilian is stated in rupees, his pension is invariably designated in sterling money, with the explanation prefixed to the resolution itself that "whenever in the following resolution a pension is stated in sterling the equivalent in rupees is meant at 2s. the rupee; and whether uncovenanted civilians are legally entitled to demand that their pensions shall be paid in sterling; and why the pensions are not raised by the Government of India?

Sir J. Gorst: All propositions contained in the resolution of July 1, 1870, which is still in force, are to be found in the rules by which the pensions of the uncovenanted service are governed. The limits within which pensions may be granted are in the resolution designated in pounds sterling. The note of explanation alluded to has been inserted in a compilation of rules called the Civil Pension Code, but was no part of the original resolution. In the opinion of the Secretary of State, uncovenanted civilians are entitled to have their pensions paid only at the varying rate of exchange.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Baden-Powell asked the Secretary of State for War if he could inform the House, in regard to reported purchases on the continent of Europe of horses for cavalry, artillery, and transport, whether the authorities had recently made, or would now make, inquiries as to the comparative cost and feasibility, in view of improved steamer communications, of obtaining remounts for England and India from the British colonies in South Africa and Australia,

Mr. W. H. Smith: The subject referred to by the hon. member has already had consideration. Officers are now in Canada inquiring as to the possibility of obtaining horses for the army in the Dominion, and attention will be directed to the resources which the South African colonies afford, I understand that the Indian army is largely supplied from Australia.

THE GOLD AND SILVER DUTIES.

In reply to Sir G. Balfour, Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State has no power to refer any matter to the Royal Commission on Silver; but the correspondence between the Indian and Home Governments upon the subject of the gold and silver duties will be laid before it.

THE MANDALAY INUNDATION.

Sir J. Gorst, in answer to Mr. W. F. Lawrence, said he had no official information respecting Mandalay later than that which was given to the house on Aug. 27 and Sept 3. That was furnished be telegraph, and was later than that of a newspapey correspondent, dated Sept. 21 The information in the possession of the Government exonerated the British authorities from the charge of neglect to strengthen the bund, and showed that the loss of life alleged by the newspaper correspondent was exaggerated, and that the actual loss did not exceed twelve. When the news of the inundation reached him the Secretary of State at once ordered an inquiry to be instituted, but he had been anticipated by the Indian Government. The Secretary of State would take care that the inquiry was searching and complete, and full information on the subject would be given to Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

In reply to Mr. Sheehan; Sir J. Gorst said: The only personal allowance of the Governor of Madras is the contract allowance of 90,000 rs. per annum. During the term of office of the present Governor this amount has not been exceeded.

PAY OF SURGEONS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. T. W. Russell, Sir J. Gorst said: A surgeon of less than five years standing has in India less pay than a captain. A surgeon of six years has more.

THE IRISH TENANTS' RELIEF BILL.

MR. PARNELL, in moving the second reading of his Tenants' Relief Bill, in the House of Commons on the 20th ultimo, asserted that if the general election had resulted in a mandate against self-government for Ireland, it had also resulted in a mandate that this House of Commons should do as much to remedy the grievances of Ireland as a Parliament of her own would; and, late as the season might be, the energies of a young an Irish Paliament should be equal to the urgency of the occasion. The measure, he said, consisted of three provisions. The first was that any statutory tenant whose rent has been fixed prior to the last day of 1884 may apply to the Land Commission to have his rent abated on condition that he pays half the rent due and half the arrears, and that he shows that he is unable to pay the remainder of his rent without depriving himself of the means of cultivating and stocking his holding. The second part of the Bill enabled leaseholders to apply at once to have a statutory rent fixed without waiting for the expiration of their leases, and the third section of the Bill suspended proceedings for the recovery of rent on payment by the tenant of half the rent and arrears. The measure, he said, was a temporary one to meet a temporary emergency, and applied only to the existing rent and that of next year; for though he feared that the fall in prices, would be permanent he could not now prove it. Replying to anticipated objections, he pointed out that under the Arrears Act there had been no difficulty in ascertaining the inability of the tenants to pay rent, and as to the power now possessed by the Courts to stay evictions, he argued that this would not prevent the tenan s being involved in large liabilities for costs, so that it was necessary that the Courts should be able to stay proceedings before decree. Arguing the question of fall in prices, he went in detail through the returns as to the principal products, contending that the fall all round was more than 20 per cent., and for this reason the Land Act of 1881 had confirmed no benefits on the tenants, who would have been better off without the Act and with their old prices. Next he showed that the land Courts were recognising the fall, inasmuch as their standard of the reduction of rents had been 9·5 per cent. under the Poor Law valuation this year whereas before the beginning of the year it was 9 per cent, above that valuation and he went at length into the figures of evictions, which he predicted must accruing to all precedent increase in the coming winter. In fact, he asserted that the landlords had already begun to evict

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INDIA .....by the Lotus.
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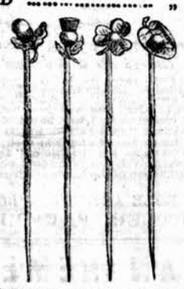

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
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If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

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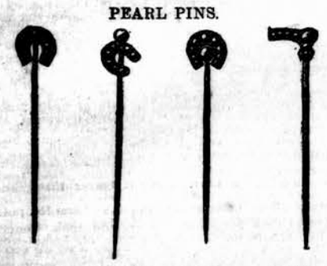

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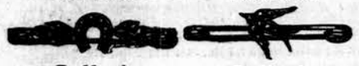

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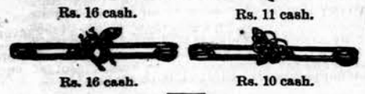

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A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
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Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
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Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

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